

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Olympic Juggling
State-supported East versus commercially-backed West in the second part of his series, David Miller looks at the delicate juggling act facing the Olympic organizers



Androgynous fashion
The gender blenders: Fashion Page on the sexual ambivalence of clothes

Protein chemistry
Findings reports on how to live with proteins

Racism
Roger Scruton on the meaning of racism

Computer challenge
Computer Horizons offers a last chance to enter The Times National Micro-computer Challenge competition

Davis Cup defeat for Britain

Great Britain lost its Davis Cup tie against Italy at Telford by three matches to two. With the teams level at 2-2 Colin Dowswell was beaten 6-1, 6-3, 7-5, by Corrado Barazzuti in the deciding singles

Rex Bellamy, page 18

Strauss plea

The Bavarian Prime Minister, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, ignored an officially-ordered news blackout and appealed to East Berlin to allow the niece of the East German Prime Minister to emigrate to the West

Earlier story, page 7

Delhi braced

Security was tightened in Delhi as Sikhs prepared today to burn the constitution outside Parliament and Hindus threatened a retaliatory general strike. In Punjab Sikh gunmen killed at least five people

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Bird callers

Ornithologists have descended in their hundreds on an English country garden to witness the rare visit of the Asian olive-backed pipit

Page 3

Protesters held

Twenty seven Kashmiris were arrested near India House, London as 2,000 marchers demonstrated against the execution in India of the Kashmiri independence leader, Magbool Butt.

Threat denied

Mr Patrick Jenkin, whose claims to have been threatened by a Liverpool councillor during a meeting on spending restrictions, have been denied

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Church debate

As the General Synod prepares to meet today Clifford Longley looks at the growing importance of ecclesiology - a fundamental change in approach for British churches

Page 14

Leader page 13
Letters: On GCHQ decision, from Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP, and Mr J. M. B. Corfe; University grades, from Professor D. C. Smith, FRS; Falklands, from Lord Chelwood; Leading articles: Debt; Cheltenham GCHQ; Features, pages 10-12

After Lebanon, the lure of the Gulf: the TGWU leadership contest; why Mrs Thatcher is right to open up the professional closed shops; Spectrum: restoring the Olympic ideal. Monday Page: Women's theatre and Penny Perrick. Obituary, page 14

Professor Jack Allen, Mr Geoffrey Brown, Florence McHugh.

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Optimism at CBI that recovery will continue

By Sarah Hogg and Graham Searjeant

Further evidence of economic recovery comes today from the Confederation of British Industry, whose February monthly trends survey reveals greater short-term optimism among manufacturers than at any time since before the slump.

It is reinforced by a survey of industrial prospects published by top American business economists known as the Conference Board. It concludes that expansion is spreading from the United States to Europe, and that Britain and West Germany will lead the recovery.

The London Business School, one of the two main independent economic forecasters in Britain, today publishes a forecast which suggests a stable rate of inflation and falling unemployment over the next four years.

The CBI survey, based on replies from 1,805 companies, suggests that the recovery is continuing to broaden across more sectors of industry. A substantial 38 per cent of respondents expect to increase output between now and June, while only 8 per cent expected to cut back. This balance is twice as high as it was last spring.

Sir James Cleminson, the CBI's deputy president, said: "It is encouraging to see that the recovery in manufacturing industry's fortunes is continuing". But he pointed out that the results also show that 30 per cent of firms still report that their total order books are below normal.

The CBI's survey is the last to be published before the Budget in a fortnight and Sir James took the opportunity to urge the Chancellor to lower business costs. But a series of Pre-Budget forecasts published today by City stockbrokers add to the general view that Mr Nigel Lawson will seek to introduce a give-and-take Budget, balancing

This would be consistent with "a small cut in interest rates around Budget time", according to Simon & Coates.

GCHQ dispute

Strike threatens to end union truce

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

As attempts were being made to get a "mini-general strike" off the ground tomorrow in protest at the ban on unions at Government Communications Headquarters, it became clear to some senior labour leaders that the unions' main weapon should be to end the fragile relationship recently built up with the Government.

A meeting today of the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, looks likely to urge an end to the kind of contact with ministers which recently led to a compromise over unions' political levy. Mr David Basnett, an influential member of the committee, will also call for the withdrawal of the movement from tripartite bodies involving government, such as the National Economic Development Council.

Leaders of 4½ million trade unionists in transport, health, water, electricity gas and engineering have all urged their members to stage what will be an illegal half-day stoppage in sympathy with 500,000 civil servants.

It is thought that the strike by unions outside the civil service, precipitated by comments made on Friday by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, will not have widespread effects partly because of short notice. The main disruption may occur in train and bus services.

Mr Alan Tuffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, said yesterday that the call for action was "too precipitate" and that an emergency meeting of the

Leading article, page 12

Letters, page 12

Caen (AFP) - The Royal Family has reason to be grateful to the Mayor of Caen, Normandy, who has just ensured the survival of the British monarchy by allocating funds to repair the ancient bell of the town's abbey. Legend has it that if the bell tower built by William the Conqueror ever fell down, the British Crown would fall with it.

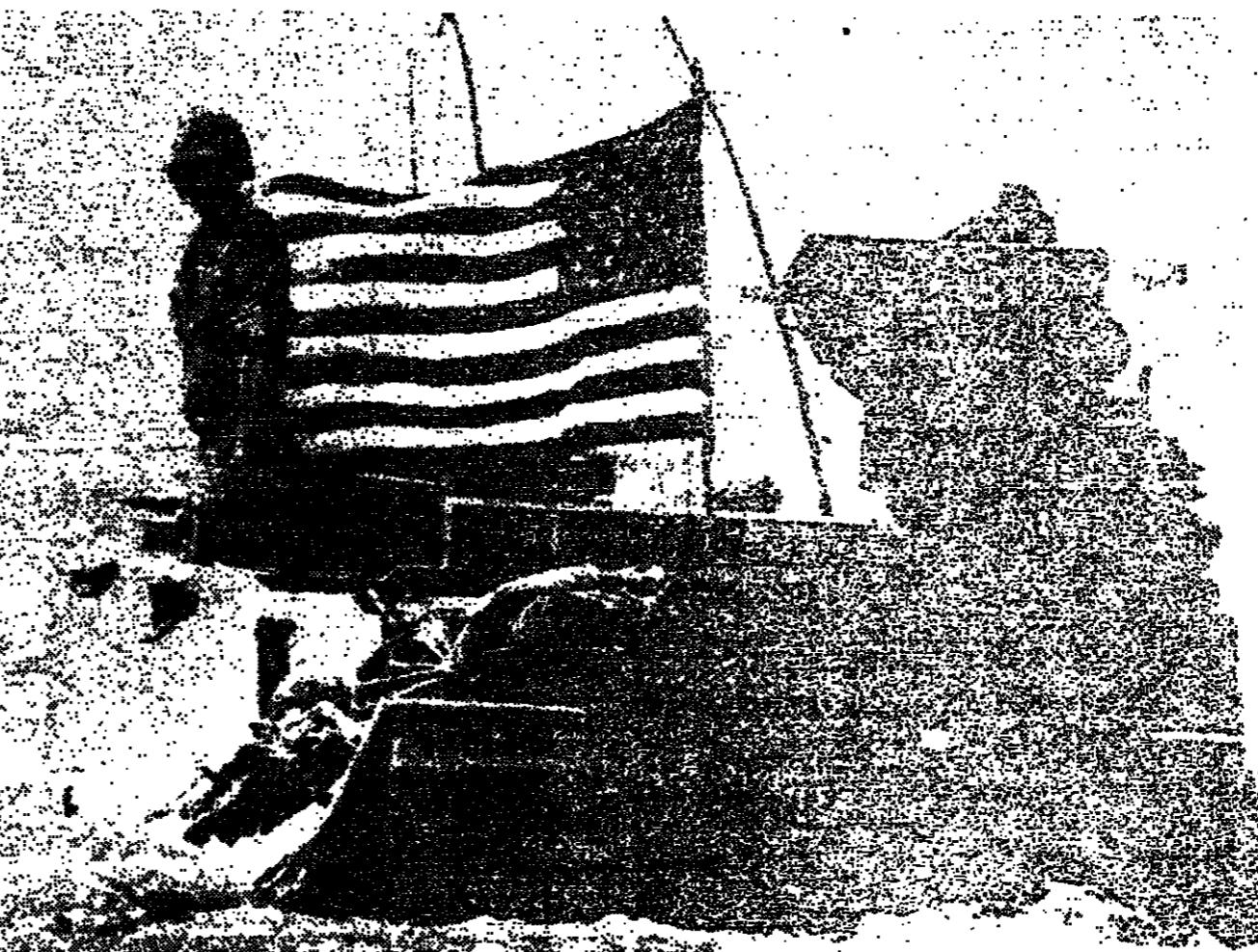
The risk became a distinct possibility when all the bells at a ceremony to mark the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day Normandy landings on June 6 this year, which the Queen will very probably attend alongside

Leading article, page 12

Features, pages 10-12

After Lebanon, the lure of the Gulf: the TGWU leadership contest; why Mrs Thatcher is right to open up the professional closed shops; Spectrum: restoring the Olympic ideal. Monday Page: Women's theatre and Penny Perrick. Obituary, page 14

Professor Jack Allen, Mr Geoffrey Brown, Florence McHugh.



Goodbye to Beirut: Staff Sergeant Jerry Elokonich, on board the last US amphibious vehicle to leave Lebanon yesterday.

Ulster security review sees greater role for police

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An increase of up to 50 per cent in the full-time strength of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to 12,000 officers over a number of years is one of a series of ideas under discussion as part of a long-term examination of policing in the province.

Such an increase from the RUC's present force of almost 8,000 members would inevitably mean a decreasing role for the Army and Ulster Defence Regiment as part of a deliberate policy of getting "hakas" off the streets of Northern Ireland.

Central to the current debate is the role and future of the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), a locally recruited force which has never been able to find acceptability among the Roman Catholic minority in the province, and is in some quarters increasingly seen as counter-productive.

Any attempt to reduce its role still further, and the number of part-time UDR members is half the 1973 figure, would meet strong opposition from "loyalist" politicians, particularly the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, who frequently want the force to be run by more local men.

Since its formation in 1970, in the wake of the disbanding of the discredited B Specials, the UDR has lost 139 members. It has also had a controversial image, damaged further recently after eight members were charged with the murder of two Roman Catholic men in co Armagh. It had up to 17 per cent Roman Catholic membership but interment and intimidation had driven that figure down to about 2 per cent in 1980.

Nationalist politicians constantly accuse its members of joining for political reasons, of harassing Roman Catholic youths, and of being little more than the B Specials under another name.

Only last week, it was alleged that one of the factors influencing Declan Martin, the Provisional IRA gunman shot dead in an SAS undercover operation, to join the terrorists had been an incident involving a UDR patrol.

A Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP) councillor said: "I get more complaints about the UDR than the police, particularly about road checks and offensive language. It all has a logic of its own. People

see the soldiers armed, then they say let us have guns because they simply want to get back at them."

Mr James Price, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is aware of the current thinking among his security advisers, but apparently remains unconvinced of the arguments for increasing the size of the full-time RUC. The security forces' ideas are part of long-term planning, including discussion on how the province is to be policed during the next 25 years.

With the level of violent activity expected to continue its decline and terrorism increasing, switching from urban to rural areas, the "principles of the police" policy will advance until, it is hoped, soldiers are no longer on the streets. The police are increasingly moving into nationalist areas without support from soldiers; they are more evident on the beat and earlier this month people in west Belfast called for more of them in the area after a number of sex attacks.

Senior security sources

believe that only anything like a "normal" life will return when soldiers are no longer visible and perhaps when the UDR's role and size is reduced.

Current thinking is that a force of 12,000 professionally trained policemen could have a calming effect on the province, as well as being able to nip terrorism in the bud and could reassure the nationalist community.

Continued on page 2

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Senior security sources

Smoking in Britain:¹

Breaking the 'bizarre' tobacco habit

The Royal College of Physicians said two months ago that at least 100,000 people in Britain die prematurely each year from smoking cigarettes. If the habit does not change, by the year 2000 another 1,700,000 people, equivalent to the combined populations of Birmingham and Glasgow, will have been killed by tobacco-related diseases.

Fortunately, the death toll which the college described as "an avoidable holocaust", is unlikely to be so high. Smoking is a dying habit which claims huge, but declining, numbers of victims.

In the past three years, more than a million Britons have given up cigarettes, joining almost 10 million former smokers. Between 1972 and 1982, the proportion of adult males who smoke fell from 52 per cent to 38 per cent, while among women, the percentage dropped from 41 to 33.

Although between 16 and 17 million adults smoke, they have been a minority since 1976, a peak year for cigarette consumption. Then, male smokers had on average 129 cigarettes a week, and women smokers an average of 101. In 1982, the figures were 121 for men, and 98 for women.

Sales of cigarettes fell from 130.500 million to 102.000

million between 1972 and 1982, a 22 per cent decrease.

The crucial question being examined by the health professions and tobacco industry is: Will the trend continue? One camp wonders how that trend can be encouraged and accelerated? While the other questions how it can be checked, if not reversed?

Mr Mike Daube, senior lecturer in health education at

Edinburgh University, said that by 2010 less than 10 per cent of adult will smoke and Britain will be "very close to being a smoke-free society".

"Eventually it will be impossible for future generations to comprehend that millions of us smoked, knowing that we risked and suffered fatal disease in vast numbers as a result."

"It will seem as bizarre and useless a habit as we now consider the bleeding of people with leeches to have been a couple of centuries ago."

Cigarette smoking, a habit acquired by the British from the Turks during the Crimean War, grew in popularity at the end of the Victorian era. By the end of the First World War more cigarettes were sold than pipe tobacco.

Few women smoked before the Second World War, but by 1956, 42 per cent had taken up cigarettes. It was in the early 1950s that the first evidence of the health hazards of smoking were identified.

"A fierce propaganda war is being fought by both sides in the words of one health expert, 'Britain has become the major battlefield and the outcome will have worldwide implications.'

Bank draught: Mr Roy Ashford outside the Kings Head bank (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Last orders at village bank

By Michael Hornsall

One of the more tantalising pleasures of rural life in the Suffolk village of Bilstedton for the past 30 years has been to find a queue at the bank.

The wise customer would then withdraw to the saloon bar in an adjoining room and order a drink. For Barclays, the only bank in the village, rents a room at the King's Head public house.

Unhappily, the hostelry closed three weeks ago and is up for sale. And now the bank, which opens for two hours every Friday, proposes to close its annual sub-branch. There are three other public houses in

Bilstedton, but for many villagers the bank's closure will mean hardship.

Its demise is an unusual example of the kind of loss of rural services which worries the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

The branch, staffed by two cashiers on a rota basis from the Hadleigh branch four miles away, will close on March 16, leaving its 50 to 100 customers high and dry because there are no buses to Hadleigh.

Mr Nigel Tomlinson, a local spokesman for Barclays, said the lease on the King's Head premises was expiring and no

suitable alternative accommodation could be found.

Mrs Margaret Middlehurst, aged 27, a mother of two young children, does not have a car and expects to have to travel the 15 miles to Ipswich by bus (return fare £1). "It's going to be horrendous," she said.

Mr Roy Ashford, aged 39, from nearby Lindsey, a retired accountant who has banked with Barclays for 70 years, has protested to the Hadleigh branch manager. Unable to drive any more, he has no idea what alternative arrangements he will make. "It's very sad," he said.

Boost for satellite television

By Bill Johnstone

A revolutionary method of sending and receiving television pictures by satellite has been developed by West Country scientists and will allow two or three times as many signals to be sent on the same satellite channel as would have been possible using other techniques.

The findings are expected to transform the economics of satellite television according to Dr Martin Tomlinson, head of Communications Engineering at Plymouth Polytechnic, who has led the research group.

The patients are held by the polytechnic, although the research has been funded by an undisclosed American high-technology company.

The idea was presented to the government committee investigating satellite television, led by Sir Anthony Part whose report recommending another system was published 18 months ago. The Plymouth satellite project was then only theoretical. A working model has been developed in the past nine months at a cost of £100,000 and was put through its final paces on Saturday.

Using a video disc player as the source of the television signal, the picture was successfully beamed to and received back from the Nato satellite III. The technique can be used, either by cable television operators sending their channels by satellite or by the operators of a direct broadcasting satellite transmitting pictures to home.

In theory, the Plymouth project could reduce to a third some of the costs of satellite television.

Papers' decision to name foster children upheld

Decisions by the *Daily Mail* and *The Mail* on Sunday to name two children at the centre of a dispute between their foster parents and council officials were supported by the Press Council yesterday.

The Press Council did not uphold complaints by the London Borough of Croydon that it was improper of the newspapers to publish the names and photographs of two

children in the borough council's care without its consent, and was inimical to the children's interests.

The newspapers published reports which said that the children were moved to a Dr Barnardo's home after their foster parents disagreed with Croydon social services department over therapy sessions which, in the foster parents' view, upset the children.

Doctors' dilemma on searches

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Doctors who conduct intimate searches of people for evidence of an offence will risk being disciplined by the General Medical Council (GMC).

The British Medical Association, which is opposed to such searches by doctors, will issue guidance to them when the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill becomes law. If a search is not ethical, the doctor could be reported to the GMC.

Doctors will, however, be able to search for weapons. The bill authorizes an intimate search, not for evidence, but for articles which might be used to cause physical injury while the arrested person is in custody. Police officers of the same sex can carry out the search if a doctor is considered not to be practicable.

But a new dilemma for doctors has been created by a statement from Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, which appears to indicate a loophole in the law.

If a drug concealed was a dangerous one, it might fall within the scope of the Bill as drafted, he said during the Bill's committee stage. He was re-

sponding to pressure from Conservative backbenchers who said that the Bill could become a charter for drug traffickers.

Drugs are also smuggled in body orifices - as currency to finance IRA terrorism in Britain, they say.

Mr Hurd also said that he would look again at the Bill's wording to see if it covered microdetectors.

His statement appears to open the way to intimate

searches for dangerous drugs, since it could be difficult for police to judge if they might be used in custody and their effect, if taken, could be injurious.

The doctor's dilemma would be in deciding when the person suspected of concealing a dangerous drug intended to use it. If it was intended for use during custody, the search could be ethical; if it was intended for future use, the doctor could be in trouble.

The BMA believes that all intimate searches should be carried out by qualified medical practitioners.

However, the BMA told *Times* that there would be a risk of injury to a suspect, particularly if struggling, as a result of a clumsy search by someone not properly trained.

The restrictions imposed by the Bill do not, however, cover customs officers at airports, ports, or in a dock area, who operate under separate legislation. Intimate searches, although stated to be rare, are made by officers of the same sex as the suspect. In Northern Ireland, and person travelling from or to any place on or beyond the boundary can be searched by customs officers.

Portuguese find fake port hard to swallow

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

Wines of inferior quality or

table wines are being produced and sold in Spain by about 60 companies illegally using the trademarks of Portuguese port wine, according to the Ministry of Trade and Tourism here.

The Spanish "port" producers are a varied lot. At one time they included the Disraeli Carmelites, who marketed their products under the name of Carmelito Port until they were advised it was illegal and reversed.

The Spanish bottles look

genuine but lack the special seal attached to bottles of real port produced in Portugal for centuries in the Douro valley round the city of Oporto.

Under a 1972 agreement, Spain is required to import already bottled port with the special seal attached in Portugal. Spanish producers are not allowed to use the trade name "port" on their bottles of wine, as they have been doing.

The source indicated that many technical questions and matters of detail remained to be sorted out, but added: "As in commercial negotiations, the hardest bits can be left till the end."

The fundamental bargain

was to be the means whereby the Government of Hong Kong can be gradually made more directly responsible to the population by holding elections to key bodies, especially the legislative Council. Chinese and British views on the functions of elections could easily clash.

The Chinese proposal is to

give Hong Kong internal autonomy, with authority wielded by elected representatives of the local people. 99 per cent of whom are Chinese, but only if

they are approved by Peking.

Hopes rise in Hongkong as British officials meet

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

guarantee to allow the territory to continue with its capitalist system, British-based laws and free-and-easy life style for 50 years from 1997 though vice and gambling may be repressed more thoroughly than at present.

This has been promised many times by high Chinese officials, though it is impossible to foresee what the Chinese Government of the twenty-first century will make of the agreements of its predecessors in the 1980s.

Elections held in Hongkong

under British supervision in the period up to 1997 would have to be more liberal than those on the mainland, if only because of Britain's own parliamentary tradition and its previous experience of the decolonisation process.

The latest proposal for bringing the sovereignty issue before the general public is for an open debate in the Legislative Council about the terms of the 1997 settlement. Since no Legislative Council members are at present elected but are chosen either *Ex Officio* or at the discretion of the Governor, the debate is unlikely to be controversial.

However, if the electoral system - at present confined to the urban council and district boards dealing with low-level administrative matters - is extended to affect the Legislative Council, or even the all-powerful Executive Council, a new element of political debate could be introduced into this notoriously apolitical society.

Los Angeles playground killer had previous gun conviction

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

The ultimate parental nightmare that saw a gunman take potshots at helpless children in a schoolyard over the weekend should never have been allowed to happen, charged parents and friends of the murdered girl and the 13 others wounded on Friday night in a Los Angeles school.

When the shooting was over Shala Embanks, aged 10, was dead, 13 others were injured by gunfire which climaxed with the suicide of the sniper, Tyrone Mitchell, aged 28.

Many other countries, including China, are making their own "port" or mixing genuine port imported from Portugal with inferior wine to make the product cheaper.

The Trade Ministry claimed some companies in The Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, with which Portugal has bilateral agreements to protect their trademarks, are falsifying imported port. "We have detected this by analysing samples of port sold in those countries", the Commerce Ministry said.

Four years ago it met with a reasonably positive response.

The feeling now is that the idea has finally arrived. Private soundings by department officials have shown the universities to be more favourably disposed than might be imagined.

The universities would be the real stumbling block to the limited reform being proposed by the Government. Unless admissions officers could be persuaded to set one or two A levels as an entry requirement in addition to or in place of an A level, the idea is unlikely to get far quickly.

The universities would have to be mindful of whether schools could lay on the extra I level courses. The consultative document will ask schools whether it is practicable for sixth forms with fewer than 120 pupils to provide I levels.

There appears to be little doubt that the new examination would take off in large schools and in independent schools with larger sixth forms.

The concern of the universities is a familiar one, whether a broadening of the sixth form curriculum would provide enough depth to prepare sixth formers for a three-year degree course.

It is almost certain that on April 15 the United Sabah National Organization (USNO) of Tun Mustapha, the colourful former Chief Minister of Sabah, will be expelled when the front executive meets in Labuan.

According to Datuk Seri

Malaysian leader seeks to expel partner for supporting sultans

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia's constitutional crisis continues. Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister, wants

a coalition partner to support his

plans to curb the powers of the nine hereditary rulers.

Another charge against USNO was that it opposed plans to integrate Labuan as a federal territory. The move was initiated by USNO's arch-enemy, Datuk Harris Salleh, the Sabah Chief Minister, but it has not been passed by Parliament or the Sabah State Assembly.

The transfer of power, however, has been fixed for April 16.

Malaysia's leaders, whether

King Sultan or Prime Minister,

or in dissent in typical

feudal fashion, and advisers who criticize or challenge, are quickly eased out.

It is almost certain that on April 15 the United Sabah National Organization (USNO) of Tun Mustapha, the colourful former Chief Minister of Sabah, will be expelled when the front executive meets in Labuan.

The Prime Minister, for the

UMNO, the National Front

and Datuk Seri Mahathir

himself, have not publicly

welcomed the Sultan's election

as a quick fix.

Even Los Angeles police

Tighter controls on Australian secret service

From Tony Dubowin
Melbourne

The Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO) is to be more tightly controlled under changes announced at the weekend by Senator Gareth Evans, the Attorney-General.

The changes are designed to improve the flow of information between ASIO and the government and follow the release of the first report by the Hope Royal Commission into the country's security services.

Under the changes, the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General will be briefed from the outset about any espionage investigation. ASIO will also have to make detailed submissions to the federal Cabinet's national and international security committee.

The Attorney General will have full access to files in matters of security concern, and ASIO will also be required to brief the Attorney General and his department regularly.

Workers split over anti-inflation package

Socialist blow to Italian unions

From John Earle, Rome

Communist Party, which promises all-out opposition when the decrees embodying most of the measures are debated in Parliament.

Signor Giorgio Benvenuto, the Socialist secretary-general of UIL, says personal relations at the top level of the three confederations have remained good, even if the movement as a whole is in disarray and relations on the shop floor are bad. He promises that his confederation will be active in "promoting new rules for the game, to enable us to live together".

Asylum plea by leader's niece embarrasses both Germanies

From Michael Binion, Bonn

Intensive three-way discussions went on all weekend between Bonn, Prague and East Berlin to try to resolve the tricky diplomatic and humanitarian problems posed by the flight of the niece of Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, into the West German Embassy in Prague.

Frau Ingrid Berg, the daughter of Herr Stoph's brother Kurt, entered the Embassy on Friday afternoon accompanied by her husband, two young children and mother-in-law. The family refused to leave until they were granted permission to go to West Germany.

Bonn confirmed their presence in the baroque Embassy building but would give no details of the efforts being made to persuade the Czech and East German authorities to allow the family to leave.

Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inner-German Relations, spoke of a "difficult situation" and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, called for discretion.



Herr Stoph: Tricky diplomatic problems.

America's strangest law

Battle for school prayer moves to the Senate

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Senate will tackle the strangest of America's laws this week - the one that bans the utterance of prayers in schools. Politicians, teachers and the clergy are bitterly divided.

The ban was imposed by Supreme Court decisions in 1963 and 1964, on the grounds that prayer violated the constitutional separation of church and state.

The Republican right and fundamentalist ministers are generally agreed on the restoration of voluntary school prayer but there is disagreement about the details.

Should prayer be said silently during reserved periods of the day? Should prayer be uttered aloud and so who should provide the scripts, the churches or the Government? Or should the students use their own words?

President Reagan is an ardent supporter of restoring prayer to schools. "The pendulum has swung too far towards intolerance against genuine religious freedom," he said a weekend radio address. "Sometimes I cannot help but feel the First Amendment is being turned on its head."

Pope criticizes Albanian ban on religion

Bari, Italy (Reuter) - The Pope yesterday criticized religious persecution in Albania but suggested that Russians had not lost their sense of religion despite Communist encouragement of atheism.

He was speaking during a visit to the burial place of one of the patron saints of the Russian Orthodox church, St Nicholas of Myra, who is buried in Bari, a city about 120 miles from Albania.

He said he was thinking of "our brothers and sisters of Albania, who cannot openly express their religious faith."

Noting the importance of St Nicholas in Russian Christianity, the Pope suggested that Russians had not lost their sense of religion.

"How can one not remember the great love gathered around the saint through the centuries even among the people of Russia?"

Denktas offers Cyprus non-aggression pact

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America's strangest law

Battle for school prayer moves to the Senate

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

"Can it really be true that the First Amendment can permit Nazis and Ku Klux Klansmen to march on public property, advocate the extermination of people of the Jewish faith, and the segregation of blacks while the same amendment forbids our children from saying a prayer in schools?"

Enormous financial resources are being poured into lobbying Congress in one of the most elaborate campaigns Washington has seen for many years. Thousands of people will pray on the steps of Capitol Hill for an entire night next week while expensive television appeals are being made.

While the issue is on the floor of the Senate - probably for the next two weeks - the popular "television minister" will focus their airtime on the school prayer issue.

Even so the chances of amending the constitution are slim. The Republican-controlled Senate may just squeeze the necessary two-thirds majority in favour, but that is unlikely to be matched in the House. Even if it passes both houses the measure will have to be sent to the individual states for ratification.

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The Senate will tackle the strangest of America's laws this week - the one that bans the utterance of prayers in schools. Politicians, teachers and the clergy are bitterly divided.

The ban was imposed by Supreme Court decisions in 1963 and 1964, on the grounds that prayer violated the constitutional separation of church and state.

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THE ARTS

International theatre: Irving Wardle investigates the background to this week's *Mikado* opening in London; John Higgins (below) in Paris

An English tradition the English rarely see

Whatever London's response to *the Canadian Mikado* when it reaches the Old Vic on Wednesday, there is no disputing its track record. Tackled out when I saw it in Stratford, Ontario, two years ago, Brian Macdonald's production has been in and out of the repertory ever since, touring Canada last year, rejoining the Ontario season after its London run and booked for a tour of the United States in 1985.

Meanwhile, *The Gondoliers* and *Tosca* are also lying in wait for Stratford's summer visitors; and, if the management's "strong hopes" of a continuing connexion with Ed Mervish's Old Vic are fulfilled, it looks as though the mantle of the D'Oyly Carte may be descending on the Waterloo Road.

This is all very well for G & S fans, but not for the general theatre-going public. Founded by Tyrone Guthrie and for long sustained by English directors, designers and leading actors, the Stratford Festival can be viewed as a major department of the English theatre that English spectators never get to see. Leaving aside the question of whether you could say that to a Canadian without risk of being

thrown in the local Avon, it is certainly true that we know precious little at first hand about the organization that served as a model for the Chichester Festival Theatre, the Sheffield Crucible and the main house of the National. For all the artists who have trekked out to Ontario, all we have seen in return are a Chichester season 20 years ago and the 1981 Haymarket transfer of Edna O'Brien's *Virginia*.

And, if more is now going to come our way, it will be of productions from Stratford's Avon Theatre (*like the Mikado*) and not the classical repertory of the Festival Theatre itself, whose extreme open-stage design prohibits proscenium transfers.

After three widely-spaced visits to Stratford, my own feeling is that Guthrie has a lot to answer for. Failing to find support for architectural reforms in Britain, he carried his vision over to North America where it took the uncompromising shape of a naked platform jutting into the auditorium like a diving board and challenging actors to take the plunge.

According to Guthrie, such a design would bring an immeasurable improvement in

balanced delivery and audience contact, but he did not linger on the scene for long enough to find out. After two seasons he handed his brainchild over to Michael Langham and moved on to crusades elsewhere.

In the early days, what you saw on the Stratford stage was labelled the "mid-Atlantic style". But since the great upsurge in Canadian nationalism, inflaming the cultural scene and exploding in the near-fatal crisis over the Stratford board's attempt to appoint John Dexter in succession to Robin Phillips, that label would no longer go down well with the Canadians. They want a mid-Atlantic compromise no more than they want a British proconsular directorate. What is wanted is a Canadian style, under the direction of a Canadian.

They have already achieved the second goal with the 1981 appointment of John Hirsch: a Canadian national, born a Hungarian Jew, who has worked extensively in America and Japan without severing his Winnipeg roots. He is at once the kind of international figure Stratford has always courted, and a local boy passionately committed to his own country's

identity and institutions. As a child of the holocaust, wandering alone across Europe when his parents were taken to Auschwitz, Hirsch has strong reasons for these beliefs.

When he took the job, he recounted his childhood to a Toronto audience, and went on: "Institutions are incredibly precious, and as weak as human beings. They can get weak, die, disappear. We must stop this country rejoicing in troubles and difficulties. Generations of young people went to Stratford and were exposed to theatre, and they became actors, directors, writers, cutters, wigmasters, critics, whatever. Do you want to deny that to the next generation?

"What are we going to do now, and who is going to come and help? This is why I told you the story of my life. If anybody has a reason to sit and moan, it's me – a Jewish orphan left alone to starve at 13."

Three years later, these words strike home even harder. Since then the American Shakespeare Festival, Connecticut, has closed down, and the Guthrie Theatre, Minneapolis, has abandoned repertory in favour of stock company runs, thus leaving Stratford, Ontario, as

the last surviving

classical repertory company on the North American continent. And, from the festive tent Tyrone Guthrie erected in 1953, Hirsch is striving to develop an essential service to a community in a declining state of literacy. "The citizen without mastery of his voice", runs his manifesto, "is a disenfranchised being. The classic theatre is his school."

Since he took over there have been extensive changes throughout the organization. A boardroom purge relieved him from working for "Brixton grocers". A tie-up with CBC has brought in extra revenue and released video cassettes of Stratford productions across the continent, not to mention educational visual aids consisting of video extracts, production photographs and directors' notes.

Besides, the Avon Theatre, Stratford now has a Third Stage for apprentice productions under senior directors. This is Hirsch's first move towards setting up his own theatre school; and, under the direction of Michael Langham and a team of associates from the New York Juilliard School, it is already feeding productions and new actors (including John

Neville) on to the main stage.

Continuity is an institutional virtue, and not least in the theatre. But at this rate it is going to take a long time for the voice of Canadian classicism to emerge, notwithstanding Hirsch's innovations. Perhaps that voice is more a political aspiration than an aesthetic possibility.

As Michel Saint-Denis ruefully noted when setting up his Montreal theatre school, Canada, unlike the United States, has never been a melting pot. So in which of the country's many voices should its classical

theatre speak? And how can Hirsch's theatre claim to speak for the country when it ignores French Canada?

My only suggestion is that Stratford might come more closely to grips with that question by switching the repertory between the Festival Theatre and the Avon; thus giving the Savoyards ample scope to parade about, and enabling the classical company to escape the stylistic distortions of Guthrie's stage. That way, we might also get some more interesting nights at the Old Vic.

The old *Improvisation III*, dating from 1959, used to start with a long unaccompanied vocalise from the solo soprano, and, though I can see how Boulez might now view this as a rather bald opening gambit, I must say I am sorry to lose so wild and melancholy a siren call for the new version quite civilizes it by bringing in flutes.

Less regrettable perhaps is the loss of the old score's flexibility, its provision of different courses for the singer: the flute music would appear to contain the alternatives as simultaneous decorations.

Boulez has also extended the use of the flutes, trombone and low strings to qualify the splashing cadenzas for xylophones, vibraphones, harps and other tuned percussion, but happily the piece retains its extreme individuality in his output. It is still his most nearly oriental piece in its time-scale and sonority, incorporating not only a westernized gamelan but also the shrill woodwind of the Japanese and their taste for long periods of stillness and violently sudden movement. It is still too even without the naked cry, a superb vehicle for the delicate gold of Phyllis Bryn-Julson's singing.

Miss Bryn-Julson was also excellent in the little cantata *Le Soleil des eaux*, resting for the moment in its uneasy 1965 dress, and there was magnificent playing from the BBC SO, not only in the Boulez but also in Webern and Bartok. Boulez's Webern is more comfortable than once it was, his *Miraculous Mandarin* more alarming, sensuous and strange.

Paul Griffiths

LPO/Loughran Festival Hall

It is now ten years since the great Russian violinist David Oistrakh died. To commemorate that fact the London Philharmonic Orchestra have been on a short tour which ended in London on Saturday. This was a touching tribute, despite the unfortunate indisposition of Vernon Handley, the intended conductor, and Oistrakh's grandson, Valery, who was to have joined his father Igor in Mozart's *Sinfonia Concertante*, K364. In the event James Loughran took the baton, while a former pupil of David Oistrakh, Emmy Verhey, played the solo violin part in the Mozart.

She was the more refined partner here: Igor Oistrakh's rather strident violin playing, especially in the outer movements, exaggerated the differences rather than the similarities between the two instruments. The reading was kept on a knife-edge by both this pleasing imbalance and by Oistrakh's unpredictability of nuance, though the slow movement was wonderfully languorous. Stylistically modern western standards this performance may not have been, but as a musical experience it was of the highest order, helped by an astute orchestral accompaniment.

Conductor and orchestra had to be even more on their mettle for Brahms's *Violin Concerto*, whose daunting breadth Oistrakh clearly relishes as much as his father did. Again, as in all great performances, spontaneity was the dominating force. Attacks might have been anticipated or delayed, and there were some curious pock-marks in individual phrases, but it would be hard to imagine many other violinists showing comparable command of both form and emotion.

The LPO had their own moments of glory here, besides again demonstrating alertness as an accompanying force. In particular, Gareth Hulse's oboe solo in the slow movement was exemplary. An excitingly raw account of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony completed this apposite celebration of a master's life.

Stephen Pettitt

Concerts

Music of changes

BBCSO/Boulez Festival Hall/Radio 3

Just as our most revered conductors find profit in returning every decade or so to record again the Beethoven symphonies, so Boulez has long regarded his music not as fixed once and for all but as mutable, so that old works can be restyled to take account of changes in his musical thinking. Those of us who admire his music may regret that this seems to stop him from writing many new pieces, but at the same time it is fascinating to observe the development of an outstanding musician, and to some degree of music in general, reflected in altered states of single images.

What happens most often is that the work gets subtler: contrasts are softened, orchestration teased out, line entwined in new decoration. Such is the way with the 1983 model of the third *Improvisation sur Malarmé* from *Pli selon pli*, which was introduced to this country at Friday night's well-filled and warmly appreciated concert by the BBC Symphony under their old chief conductor.

The old *Improvisation III*, dating from 1959, used to start with a long unaccompanied vocalise from the solo soprano, and, though I can see how Boulez might now view this as a rather bald opening gambit, I must say I am sorry to lose so wild and melancholy a siren call for the new version quite civilizes it by bringing in flutes. Less regrettable perhaps is the loss of the old score's flexibility, its provision of different courses for the singer: the flute music would appear to contain the alternatives as simultaneous decorations.

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Paul Griffiths

Romantic bravura almost lost to the London stage

Angélo, tyran de Padoue Théâtre du Rond-Point

Tchin Tchin Théâtre Montparnasse

Outside France the plays of Victor Hugo are most likely to be encountered by courtesy of Verdi: *Rigoletto* maybe or, rather less probably, *Lucrezia Borgia* or *Ernani*. But Paris remains faithful to the old lion and there is at the moment filling the house at the home of the Barrault-Renaud Company, the Théâtre du Rond-Point. And Paris has a tradition of romantic bravura acting to draw from, an art which has almost disappeared from the London stage. In *Angélo, tyran de Padoue* there is no room for faint-hearted acting: the veins run thick with passion and the rivers run thick with corries. At several removes it even served as the basis for Pouchelli's *La Gioconda*.

Jean-Louis Barrault himself directs and appears in the cameo role of Orfeo, a would-be tyrant from the stews of Padua, who only half succeeds at his trade because his tongue hangs out of his mouth and he slobbers as he tries to form syllables into sentences. In the latest edition of the *Cahiers Renaud* Barrault argues the case for *Angélo*, which Hugo wrote in 1835 –

record of a self-narrative man with a vengeance. William Burrell, a Glaswegian magnate who would not take a taxi when a tram would serve, had a passion for art and antiques (although it is not clear if he knew the difference between them). With unerring taste, the origins of which remain obscure, he collected Jacobean beds, nineteenth-century French paintings, medieval artefacts, Picornaments, stained glass and practically anything else available in the auction rooms.

This was a gloomy programme, but there was no reason for its air of studied melancholy: here was a man, after all, so dissatisfied with his own origins that he wished to create for himself a quite different past – and one to which, in the end, he would be publicly attached. In this he was triumphantly successful: he should have been celebrated rather than lugubriously buried.

Sir William in Search of Xanadu (Channel 4) was the

Dance

Different Drummer Covent Garden

Kenneth MacMillan's new ballet, premièred on Friday, must be our main concern, but his 18-year-old *Song of the Earth*, revived on the same programme, needs to be mentioned first, as an example of how much better he worked in the days when he still had some respect for composers. Also, I think it would be true that even someone who did not like the Mahler ballet would recognize it as a serious and well-made work, whereas unless you like the new piece you will probably think it a mess.

Different Drummer is based

on Büchner's play *Woyzeck*, but MacMillan has freely reworked the raw material into a new form. Once again he has shoved

two self-sufficient pieces of

music together to make his

score, and Webern's *Passacaglia*.

Op. 1 gets scurvy treatment

as mere background music for a

prologue that introduces all the

main characters but concentra-

tates on the captain and the

doctor tormenting Woyzeck.

The captain is a stock character, a recycling of David

Drew's Germanic dancing

master from *Isadora*, but

Jonathan Burrows has a sly,

insinuating manner for the

doctor, even though what he

has to do mostly is force-feed

his victim and take urine

samples.

Wayne Eagling has the title

and the main action, to

Schoenberg's *Valkyrie*.

begins with a duet for him and

Guy Niblett as Andres.

Thereafter, things grow progressively

and rapidly more phantasmagoric, to a climax where a dozen

or so soldiers in gasmasks are

coupling with the local tarts in

unison, all going down at once

on the musical beat. There is

also a corpse in a crown of

thorns, introduced presumably

so that Marie can dry her feet

with her hair, a contrived and

pointless allusion to the Mary

Magdalene reference in the

play.

But why complain of just one

example of pointlessness when

the whole ballet fails to make

clear just what it was about this

subject that seized MacMillan's

imagination? Usually in his

ballets there is a visual image

that sums up the rest, but I

cannot see one here. Eagling

looks duly woe-begone and

works furiously at some inge-

nious steps (spinning on the back

of his shoulders; using worried

little jumps to travel backwards)

but the character is not illumi-

nated by the ballistic

treatment.

Lucky Schoenberg, although</p

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SPECTRUM

Cheaper and purer: Games go commercial

A mixture of prestige and politics has almost ruined the Olympic ideal. David Miller, in the first of three articles, examines the effort to reinstate it in the 28th Games.

This summer's Los Angeles Olympic Games are the first to be handed over by the international Olympic committee to private enterprise. Some have been fearful of the results of the move, which the committee had accepted only with reluctance. They need not have worried. Even a single day in Los Angeles is sufficient to convince anyone that the commercially orientated committee is anything but an evil godfather exploiting the ideologies of amateur sport.

Bill Toomey, the 1968 decathlon champion, who is married to Tokyo long-jump winner Mary Rand, is emphatic that Los Angeles may be bringing back perspective to the Games. Now a sports and media consultant, he lives an hour's drive from the Memorial Coliseum stadium of 1932, down the eight-lane Santa Ana freeway in opulent Laguna Hills. "The Olympics should be a competition for sportsmen," he says, "not an architecture festival for frustrated late-adolescents".

"I think the organizing committee is a pretty moral group of efficient guys, who have done the serious part extremely well".

The 1976 Olympics are remembered not only for Premier Trudeau's betrayal of Taiwan, but for mayor Drapeau's Montreal building extravaganza which will impoverish the taxpayer till the end of the century. Moscow's unlimited, involuntary

labour paid a different kind of unseen tax; the civic involvement of Tokyo, Mexico and Munich came before galloping mid-1970s inflation.

Peter Ueberroth, the 45-year-old Californian president of the Los Angeles organizing committee (LAOC), is the definitive United States business organization-man: clear-eyed, immaculate, intellectually hard and politic, but with that slightly debonair hint of an ex-athlete who fervently believes in the basic sporting ethic of his present mission. He is irritated by stories that the committee is playing bandit.

"There is no message to the world from this committee," he says. "Munich wanted to show that it was the new industrial, free and friendly nation. Montreal spent two billion dollars to prove it was not stepchild to the United States. Moscow wanted to demonstrate that it was the most notable socialist state, that its ideology had worldwide acceptance. We haven't any message, except let's have a nice Games."

Whether Ueberroth, a water-polo trialist for 1956, who then built from scratch the second largest travel company in America, can turn the clock back remains to be seen. He faces imponderable obstacles in the shape of massive security, potentially overwhelming traffic, price-hoisting non-Olympic tourist hunters, specialist coordination with the international federations of 21 sports... and Soviet brinkmanship.

Ueberroth's administrative ace has been to reduce the number of commercial sponsors, thereby creating exclusivity and higher fees. With 73 per cent of the Los Angeles population voting not to spend a cent on underwriting the Games, with no federal subsidy, no lottery (illegal) or private donors, he has still found the £360m to fund the Games yet that is a fraction to what was spent by Montreal and Moscow.

The money will have come from TV (£200m), sponsorship (£89m), tickets (£64m), commercial equipment contractors (£10m), trading licences (£10m). A predicted 10.03 per cent (£10m) surplus will be divided under IOC rules between the US national Olympic committee (who relinquished organization), the education department of Southern California, and the national sports governing bodies. Even that small surplus, from a registered non-profitmaking company, has been possible only by paying, until last month, the many hundred staff of LAOC from the interest accruing on up-front television sponsorship and ticket money. "Any surplus won't be divided among the staff here", an overworked committee man says with a laugh.

Low pay, long hours and guaranteed termination comprise Ueberroth's only offer to his huge, multi-racial and visibly happy and enterprising staff. His unavoidable business maxim has to be "Pay now, live later". More tickets than ever - 600,000 - have been allocated overseas, at an average price of \$17, paid in advance because 70 per cent of Montreal's overseas tickets were returned unsold after the Games.

Ueberroth consistently cites Couperin's comment, from as long ago as 1909 after the first London Games, that the Olympics "must be more dignified, more discreet, more intimate and less expensive", and he likes also to quote Churchill: "Some see private enterprise as a predatory target to be shot, others as a cow to be milked, but few are those who see it as a sturdy horse pulling the wagon."

The first breakthrough for the LAOC was the signing of the record television contract with ABC, for £161m - 10 times more than at Montreal and three times more than at Moscow, and four fifths of the gross television contract for 1984, without which there would be no Games. One third of the TV contract - for an audience of half the world's population - is supposed to be paid to the IOC for redistribution among international federations and national Olympic committees, but what the fact-packed Los Angeles media-guide does not disclose is that £71.5m was siphoned by the LAOC for "service facilities".

Therein lies the main, alleged rip-off from potential sports development capital: yet the IOC can blame no one but themselves. They had allowed the Games to become so big that no country wanted the financial risk, and Los Angeles would take it only on their own terms. Seoul, the stage for 1988, has a capitalist economy of "Asian" democracy and wages. For 1992, Barcelona, Paris, Nice and others are offering the taxpayers head again. Ueberroth admits: "We won't have the greatest Games, but they'll be good, a combination of two systems."

By restricting sponsorship to 31 companies - two thirds fewer than at Moscow, one fifth fewer than at Montreal - Ueberroth has gained maximum benefit from General Motors, IBM, Fuji, Levi Strauss, Xerox and the rest, with an average commitment of £2.8m. But there is domestic conflict from the fact that the US Olympic Committee, which manages the US Team, has sold their rights

to rival motor, camera and clothing sponsors, who may carry the Olympic rings logo with "USA" overhead as opposed to LAOC's logo of the rings with a moving star.

LAOC have been able to save money by predominantly using existing facilities, though this means the Games being stretched over more than 100 miles from canoeing/rowing at the natural Lake Casitas to the north, three-day eventing in San Diego County to the south, football at Pasadena Rose Bowl to the north-east (as well as on the east coast). The only two new stadia, both sponsored, are for swimming (McDonald's, £2.8m) and cycling (Southland Food, £2.4m). Atlantic Richfield have renovated the Coliseum, with its famous peristyle arched end, and built six training tracks.

Yet my general impression is that the system of "commissioners", liaison personnel between LAOC and the international federations, is working excellently. The commissioners are men from successful professional/business positions, who have agreed to give up a year of their time for a nominal fee to assist the Games. They include lawyers and corporation chairmen, all with extensive organization experience, some of them (such as Rolf Engen, in volleyball), with an outstanding sporting past. Perhaps the most important of them all, Henry David Thoreau (athletics), is a track statistician, sports director at the University of Southern California, manager of the 1960 Winter Games, business investor.

"I want", he says, "to give the athletes the best possible physical and mental ease, faced with no hassle." But as Bill Toomey observes: "The Coliseum is tough; it has cyclonic winds changing all the time." What is more likely to wreck H. D.'s plans is the neighbouring Santa Monica/Harbour freeways junction, one of the worst bottle necks of Los Angeles traffic, which flows as relentlessly as Niagara. The IOC is already resigned to having to delay starts for competitors caught in traffic jams.

Ueberroth has arranged with civic leaders to switch a September state holiday to August, and with employers to operate from 2pm on the 10 weekdays of the Games, or work a four-day week. Six of the Olympic days occur at weekends, but the traffic may play havoc with athletes' carefully scheduled warm-up times and television timing.

Los Angeles' steel rivers of vehicles

may also threaten security, which accounts for the huge sum of £15.7m in LAOC's budget, and probably a greater hidden sum which will be payable for the employment of federal and state police. How can competitors be protected on freeways when travelling from the two villages in USC and UCLA, to the 21 sports venues?

Ueberroth admits it is his prime concern - "a very sensitive and serious issue, which will be less visible than in the past but more technically sophisticated". As Toomey reflects, it involves a tragic waste of money, like the defence budget: but what can be done in a free society that can murder the innocuous Lennon, never mind the occasional president?

Alongside such concern, the political

rumblings of disgruntled Soviets is small beer. Marat Gramov, IOC

member and chairman of the Soviet Olympic committee, complained recently that the Russian team's arrival by Aeroflot (ordinarily banned), and free movement of Russian personnel in Los Angeles, was being impeded by the State Department. Juan Samanich, president of the IOC, told me recently that he had Gramov's assurance that Russia would compete; and indeed everyone expects it will, even if protesting all the way to the starting line in retaliation for America's 1980 boycott of Moscow. Ueberroth has stated that LAOC is pursuing all Gramov's requests, "in accordance with the Olympic Charter", through proper government channels, and that he has the assurance of President Reagan on these issues.

IOC rules specifically demand accreditation for all countries, even those diplomatically unrecognized by the host. But governments move slowly.

There can, I think, be no doubt that Ueberroth's integrity in the face of daunting odds. He has a freshness

which infects his staff and, equally, the visitor. "I'm cautiously optimistic", he says. "Maybe this little committee of organization, with its mixture of past Olympians, all creeds, can really work. We are tied together by a love of sport. We aren't giving too many ambassadors receptions but maybe we can strengthen the Olympic spirit." He is confident they will have given Southern California £2,350,000 in economic impact from the Games: a slice of it, I fear, from overcharging the press for telephones.

Tomorrow: Juggling the amateur status.

Until the end of the century Canadian tax payers will foot the extravagant bill for the 1980 Games held in Montreal

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Tomorrow: Juggling the amateur status.

Peter Ueberroth, president of the Organizing Committee: facing imponderable obstacles.

Former Olympic athletes Mary Rand and Bill Toomey: helping to restore ideals.

Editing with video.

Number 5 in a series



Take Mark Scott of Portland Video. He's been editing prestige commercials for some ten years now, as well as producing/directing children's programmes for the last four. So when Mark decided to exchange his film splicer for an edit controller, he called in the experts.

He called in REW. After consultation, REW converted the top floor of his Soho production company into a compact presentation studio and edit suite. With five vision and seven sound sources, Mark can now make low cost presenter packages with ease, as well as having the basic facility for more weighty productions.

As Mark says "In video, the technician is long, in film it's the creative man I intend, with REW's help, to bridge that gap."

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I have recently been reading a book by George Orwell (there's a name we haven't heard much of since January) called *The British People*, in which he says that one of the most obvious qualities of the British is their hypocrisy. This is a quality which is obvious to everyone except the British; the idea that we are two-faced makes us angry and lose all sign of that sense of humour which is so obvious to us, but not perhaps to everyone else.

And yet I am convinced that British society could not even begin to operate without a deeply hypocritical set of double standards. Orwell explained it in terms of the licensing laws. In view of the recent police criticism of our speed limits - "a right mess" was the term the police used - I think perhaps it makes better sense to explain it with reference to the laws governing traffic.

Unlike most countries Britain has no written constitution, only millions of laws, and this applies to road use as well. We

have a few basic principles (keep to the left, stop at red lights, have right of way at roundabouts), but for the most part we rely on individual instructions at each junction or intersection to tell us what to do. There are signs telling us to stop, give way, go straight on, and if everybody obeys these signs, everything is fine.

But if there is no such sign, we have no principles to fall back on - no sacred constitution - and we become confused. Take an example from my locality: there are two roads coming into Notting Hill called Pennington Road and Kensington Park Road which converge in such a way that both seem a main road to anyone using them.

The Pennington Road people

feel they have the right of way, but no less so than the Kensington Park Road lot, and until very recently there was absolutely no sign from the police or anyone else as to which lot were really in the right.

This means that cars would usually slow down suspiciously when they saw this other "main" road, like animals sensing a rival, and indulge in little macho tests of will with people coming down the other road.

Occasionally they would charge straight across from both sides and hit each other - not long ago I spotted a police car which had been so confused that it had rammed a road island and been left for dead. Perhaps because of this very incident there are now white lines in the road giving right of way to Kensington Park Road; somebody somewhere must have tossed a coin, because the police thought it was a right mess.

We do this all the time. We

ignore laws, or give up our right to insist on laws, because it makes more sense to obey our own instincts. We find ways of getting round licensing laws.

We drive at 75 or 80 mph on motorways because it seems a sensible speed. Yet at the same time we offer total lip service to the laws because they are all we have got - no constitution, no sacred principles - and that is why the accusation of hypocrisy is justified; we publicly support regulation which privately we are flouting the whole time.

The other day a taxi driver took me down the back ramp into Paddington Station and dropped me in the middle, saying as he did so: "Course, we're not really meant to set you down here, only pick up. But we always do."

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We do this all the time. We

moreover... Miles Kington

Changing double standards

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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 278)

ACROSS	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Fierce melee (6)	2	Massive age (7)	3		
4	Give off (5)	5		6		
7	On (3)	8		9		
11	US Midwest state (4)	12		13		
14	Play actors (4)	15		16		
17	Bath scrubber (6)	18		19		
18	Military flute (4)	19		20		
20	Noblemen (4)	21		22		
21	Scottish magistrate (6)	22		23		
22	Assenting (4)	23		24		
23	Like this (4)	24		25		
24	Army élite group (1,1,1)	25		26		
25	Separate Eastern church (5)	26		27		
26	Extra charge (?)	27		28		
27	Surprise excursion (7,4)	28		29		
28		29		30		
29		30		31		
30		31		32		

MONDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

Social priority

*From Miss Charlie Baker,
Victoria Road, London N22*

The idea that nursing qualifications are ideal for workers in old people's residential homes (Friday Page, February 10) is very dated and unfair.

In my experience of being a care assistant in a home, the stress should be on the social, and not medical, capabilities of the staff. The medical attention needed is usually of the standard required in a caring family home. If more is needed, a district nurse is always available. Social workers seem far more suitable to run a home of "good" standard. They are trained to increase independence for residents - which is desperately needed to prevent them becoming institutionalized. This can be avoided by willing staff with enough time to stimulate residents' minds and bodies, which is not what nurses are trained for.

From G. D. Mapleton, Padarn Clos, Cardiff

Audrey Slaughter's account of one of the private nursing homes at present mushrooming around the country makes disturbing reading.

But it is even grimmer for those of us looking for short-stay accommodation for our dependent while the full-time carers take a holiday. We are told that to hold even one bed for this service is not economic and our choice is therefore limited to those doubtful places such as the one I described.

I'm sure I don't have to be "a left-wing ideologist" to feel that this is an area where the profit motive is unacceptable unless conditions for registration of these homes are carefully devised and rigorously enforced, and I would hope that provision for at least one short-term guest in each home would be one of them.

*From Mrs Gwen Gowens,
56 Maeshendre, Waunfawr,
Borth-y-Werbeth
Waiting lists in reasonably
priced local authority homes
will inevitably get longer, and
there are many people who,
having sold an average priced
house, can afford £100 a week,
but for whom the £200 a week
private home is out of the
question.*

One way of filling this gap is for members of the local community to set up their own old people's home and to run it themselves as a non-profit-making charity. A management committee of about 15 voluntary helpers, with professional or practical skills, can cut costs by providing free advice of legal, financial, medical, domestic and building problems. And their constant involvement in the running of the home can ensure that the standards of staffing and comfort are right.

*Among the organizations which
have written in response to
Audrey Slaughter's article, offering
advice on old people's homes, are:*

*Council and Care for the
Elderly, 131 Middlesex Street,
London E1 7JF.
Friends of the Elderly, 42 Ebury
Street, London SW1W 0LZ.
Registered Nursing Home Asso-
ciation, 7-7a Station Road,
Finchley, London N3 2SB.*

*From Caroline Tahourdin,
Twyford Avenue, Acton, London
I feel I was somewhat misrepresented in Caroline Moorehead's article (Wednesday Page, February 8).*

I said that it is extremely difficult for anyone to get a job at the moment, especially anyone over 30; and that given the choice of employing a man with a wife and two kids or a single woman with no dependents most people (including me) would plump for the person whose need was greatest, all other factors being equal.

I also stressed I was comparatively lucky in my situation; but the position of school-leavers and new graduates who may well lack the money and/or resilience to make multiple application with little tangible evidence of success does not bear thinking about.

**Women's theatre
faces a constant
struggle to survive.
Clare Colvin looks
behind the scenes**

Women's theatre groups choose jokily defiant names as if expecting attack. Monstrous Regiment launched themselves on an unreciprocal world to be greeted by some ridicule. They were written off condescendingly by one critic as "this passing fashion of feminism", but seven years later they and many other groups are still with us. Among them are the Scarlet Harlots, Blood Group, The Resistors, Mrs Worthington's Daughters and the more soberly named Women's Theatre Group, who celebrate their tenth anniversary this year.

Monstrous Regiment's new play, *Enslaved by Dreams*, opened at the ICA last Friday. A new look at the Florence Nightingale legend - "an angel she was not. A statistician, administrator and handmaiden to men she most certainly was" - follows another recent Monstrous Regiment production, *Bryony Lavery's Calamity* at the Tricycle.

Calamity was not a critical success. Michael Coweney of the *Financial Times* commented that it was sad to see gifted performers like Gillian Hanna and Mary McCusker ploughing the same old furrows. The Regiment, in their defence, say that one of the difficulties of being underfunded is to keep their heads above water at all.

"It's not possible to make extraordinary breakthroughs when you are running very fast to stay in the same place," Gillian Hanna says. "One of the plans we had when we set up was for an experimental season where we would take two or three classical plays and rework them in a radical way, but we have not been able to afford it.

"One of the most wicked ways our arts are subsidized is that it is just enough to give an illusion that you will survive, but to make it work you also have to subsidize it yourself. No one is paid sufficiently and instead of being able to use our work as a springboard we find ourselves getting physically exhausted.

It could be argued that the women's groups make problems



for themselves by largely excluding any contribution men might make and, by running on a collective basis rather than having a strong artistic lead, rule out a more workable system. They say that the collective, unwieldy though it may be, is a necessary part of their politics.

"There is surely space for all-women casts as well as all-male casts and mixed casts," says Bryony Lavery. "Most men nowadays say, 'Yes, we know about feminism and agree with you, so why are you still having these plays with all-women'

casts?" They feel hurt because they have given us a few concessions and now we still want them to change.

"Not all my plays are all-women, but I am interested in finding the feminist bias on all subjects. *Hot Time*, which I wrote for Common Stock with a mixed cast, looks at what women were doing in the General Strike, and *Calamity* looks at the women of the wild

west who were effectively written out by history and only turn up in films to scream or be frightened. Whatever subject I tackle, I look for the silent woman who has been pushed into the background."

Anna Furze, of Blood Group, says that she formed an all-women company not for political reasons but because the form of dance theatre where she worked was dominated artistically by men, and she wanted to discover her own form of movement and dance. Having achieved that, she saw no reason to continue to exclude men, and Blood Group's latest piece, *Cold Wars*, was performed by four women and two men. An earlier work about pornography upset some feminists, who felt it condoned what it set out to condemn.

"Inevitably there was controversy," says Anna Furze,

"because we didn't come on in boiler suits and lecture the audience. We came on in pornographic equipment, covered in makeup, and eroticized (sic) them. The people who came to the show were not the usual ghetto that go to women's theatre - they were accountants and their wives and Soho flashers. We wanted to show how we are all implicated in pornography, through tele-

vision and films, and that it permeates our consciousness."

Blood Group may have jogged the consciences of a few flashers, but the accusation that women's theatre is preaching to the converted often sticks. The companies, on shoe-string grants, frequently perform in uncomfortable, out-of-the-way places and going to see them demands some preliminary enthusiasm from an audience. The groups suffer from the old complaint that hits women in many walks of life lack of money. Monstrous Regiment, whose highly praised works of a few years ago, like *Caryl Churchill's Threepenny Tom and Scum*, had mixed casts of half a dozen or so, are reduced in their two latest pieces to casts of three, which greatly limits the range of work they can attempt.

"Our financial position means we have to do smaller-scale work and hope we can weather the storm and maintain Monstrous Regiment," says Chris Bowler, who devised and directed *Enslaved by Dreams*. "Artistically we are getting away from the more dogmatic political theatre of ten years ago, and I have personally become fed up with theatre that is just about ideas and doesn't involve feeling."

While the feminist companies battle to share too small a slice of the Arts Council cake, there is hope on the horizon from the newly formed Women's Playhouse Trust, who are raising money from the private sector with the aim eventually of buying a theatre. Their recent attempts to buy the Mermaid Theatre fell through, but they are going ahead without a permanent home and their first production will open at the Royal Court later this year.

The WPT have a co-commissioning agreement with

"The theatre will provide a focus for women writers"

Methuen, the publishers, whereby women will be contracted to write plays for a major London stage. They have also assembled an impressive steering group whose members include Pam Gems, Jane Lapotaire, Glenda Jackson and Miriam Karlin, as well as others, like Lady Melchett, used to persuading well-heeled people to dig into their pockets for good causes.

You could argue that it is chauvinistic to have a women's theatre, but I have seen so many women's work, including my own, turned down by male managers because there is a difference in their approach,"

says Pam Gems. "We are simply not represented in the hierarchy of theatre so far as choice and control are concerned. My own interest as a writer is to change the way women are represented in dramatic literature.

The theatre will provide a focus for women writers, many of whom come up against this male approach and way of thinking when they try to place their work. We want to get a feeling of an open door, a place where women can be at home, and we want to nudge men and women in powerful positions for help and financing - something that women's theatre has not done before."

Feeling among existing women's groups is that the WPT's presence will help artistically provided it does not lead people to say, "Let's back the starry names and forget about the rest". Gillian Hanna says: "The fact that women with a high public profile are also saying that they want their own theatre shows how necessary it has become."

FIRST PERSON**A temp's torment**

6 There has been a great deal in the press recently about sexual harassment at work, giving the impression that women are either making a fuss about nothing much, or alternatively "asking for it" in some way. I think there is a difference between what most girls would take as good-natured leg-pulling, and situations which are actually rather alarming.

My daughter, Daisy, is no shrinking violet. She is 22, just finished university, has travelled quite a bit, and held holiday jobs. She's used to mixing socially, and if you must know, she's pretty, and well turned out, but not in the habit of going to work dressed or made-up in what could be called a come-hitherish style.

This is what she told me last week. "I've done some bad temping in my time, but this takes the biscuit. The firm is refurbishing a block of offices and I am on the eighth floor. I have to pick my way past bags of cement and lathering ladders loaded with paint pots and clusters of leering rogues.

"There are only four women in this twelve-floor building... Every morning and every luncheontime I try a different entrance, hoping that the loitering groups will be smaller and less intensely leering. To no avail. Every time I get into one of the lifts, these characters cram themselves into the lift with me, pretending to have urgent business on my floor. The only business I can see is their groveling about in the filing-cabinets down near my desk."

"None of them has actually said anything horrible, but the atmosphere is so unpleasant that I feel like running away. I'm waking up each morning now feeling quite shaky and dreading going to work. I can't wait for the week to end."

"Typical? Other girls I've asked say that it is. What should Daisy have done? Complain to her employers, stick it out (she did), or ask them to stop? Why couldn't she have been left in peace to do her job, as a young man would have been?"

Veronica Stokes

Penny Perrick

We're all the same, apart from the differences

These are androgynous times, right enough. Boy George looks girlish in ringlets and flowery frocks, while Sophie

Hicks, the new fashion editor of *The Tattler*, looks like a bit of a lad in her Gucci shoes from the men's department. More intellectually, Dr John Nicholson, a psychologist, has written a book which says that men and women are much of a muckness, a view which is also held by author Ann Cornelissen. In her novel, *Any Four Women Could Rob the Bank of Italy*, six women snitch a million dollars from the local mail train but stay off the suspects list since the police hold the view that robbers are, by definition, male. This leads one of the light-fingered ladies to insist, "I say women are as innately evil and grasping or selfish as men and fully as criminal. They have a right to equal suspicion."

That's as may be, but in spite of so much gender blending, certain differences are irrefutable. If the day ever dawns when everyone is unisexly over-indulgent, dressed in frocks and men's clothes, they feel quite ill afterwards and

loafers, these differences may have to go and have a little lie down, which is a great waste of time - if, by that stage, we are still interested in finding out.

Asbestos hands: Women are the people who can take a dish of Boston baked beans straight from the oven and carry it right across the room to the table. Men are the people who, half an hour later, pick up the same now lukewarm dish, and drop it with ear-curdling "Ouch".

Different intake: Sexual identity can be discovered immediately on asking the simple question, "would you prefer the chocolate mousse or the lime sorbet?" Women, even rake-thin ones, will choose the sorbet. Somebody (a woman, as it happened) pointed out to me that since women eat less than men do, a man will always be sure of finding some sorbet left in the bowl should he feel like a little something after he's finished the chocolate mousse, which was his first choice. No doubt Dr Nicholson would say that man's greed and woman's abstemiousness has something to do with women being "taught" to feel guilty about lapping up the good things in life. But it goes beyond that. When women over-indulge, they feel quite ill afterwards and

it's a great waste of time - if, by that stage, we are still interested in finding out.

Getting from A to B: Coming across a sign reading "Motorway 1 mile", men will say, "Thank goodness for that" and increase their speed, while women will look wistfully around for another sign saying "Alternative Routes".

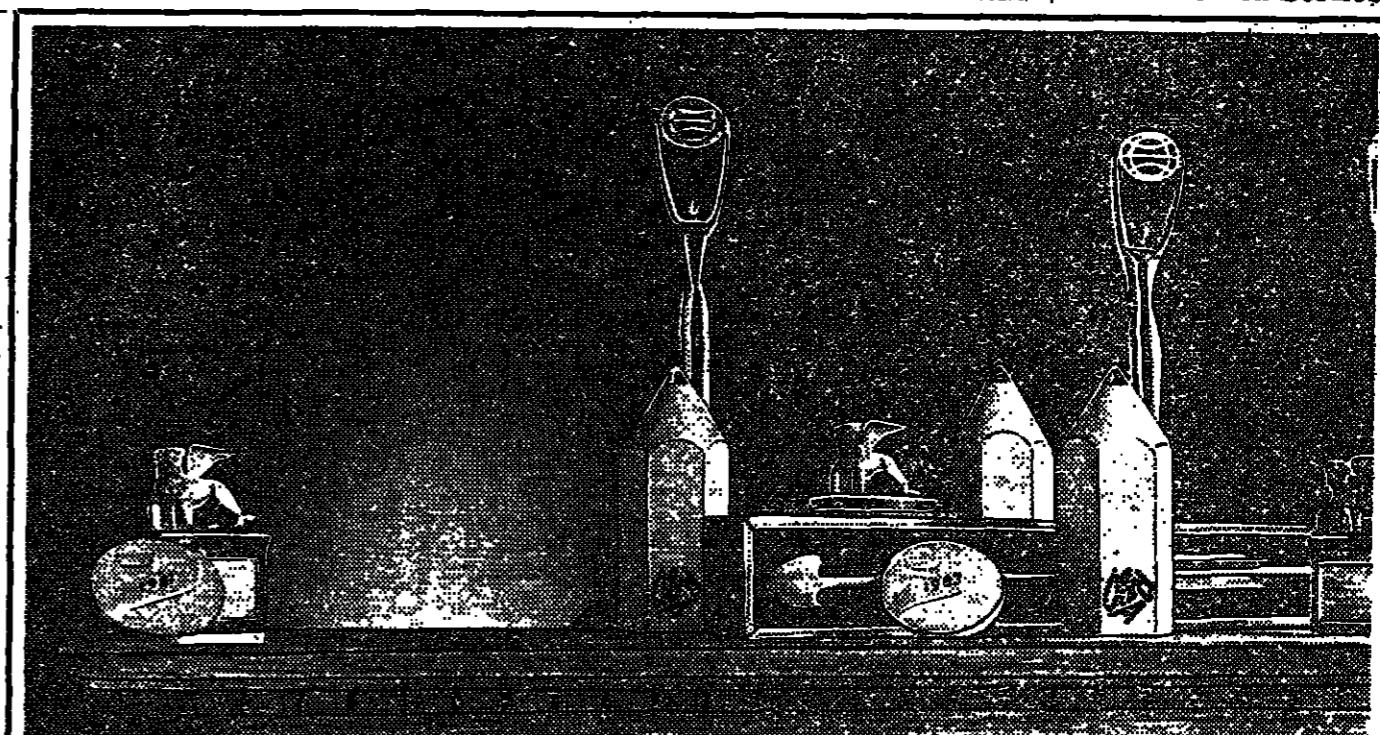
If still in doubt of someone's gender, produce a map and ask which is the best way to Budleigh Salterton. A man will show you how to cut 25 miles off your journey time; a woman will suggest a detour so that you can see the castle precincts.

It has been noted, however, that a great many widows are on the passenger lists of those cruise ships which take a very long time to get to their destination and stop off at several out-of-the-way islands en route. It is often thought that these widows are in search of a second husband. This is not the case. They have had to wait until their first husband died before taking such a meandering journey since, when he was alive, his idea of a holiday was to beat down the *autobahn*. I think I must have been a premature fitness freak. Long before Tony Benn announced that he was "moving slowly towards a full vegetarian position", I was pushing the steak to the side of my plate and taking a second helping of cabbage. Long before the organizers of a "Spring Celebration" at the Savoy divulged their plans for a "low-cal, high-vit, non-al" evening of music and dancing to end, sensibly, at midnight, I was putting my hand over the top of my wine glass as the waiter approached and asking for Perrier.

I was probably the only 17-year-old in history whose mother told her off for coming home too early - I couldn't bear the smoke-filled atmosphere of late night parties. However, the difference between me and more recent converts to clean living is that I really do like vegetables better than meat, prefer water to wine and staying in to going out.

Early to bed and early to rise may make you healthy, wealthy and wise but you won't enjoy it very much if you are a habitual of Tramps and Annabel's. After the low-cal, high-vit, non-al ball is over, I expect a very toxic backlash.

That may sound a long way ahead -

**You still need one more, foreffect.**

Here, to feast aspiring eyes on, is the advertising equivalent of a VC, MC, DSO and several bars. For conspicuous ingenuity in the face of parity products and cut-throat competition in the commercial trenches.

To suggest there is something missing appears to border on the irreverent.

But the sobering truth is that advertising must constantly prove its worth if it is to be allowed the creative elbow-room to impress.

A kind of commercial Catch-22 which gives the 1984 IPA Advertising Effectiveness Awards a special importance.

They are, in fact, the only awards to rank results with creativity; to canvass the vital questions of why, how and for how much a campaign worked; and to submit the accountability of an entire agency to scrutiny by some of Britain's keenest commercial minds.

The judging panel is chaired by Sir Terence Beckett, Director-General of the CBI, and comprises James Best, Charles Channon, Professor Peter Doyle, Stephen King and Nick Phillips. Closing date for entries is July 9th.

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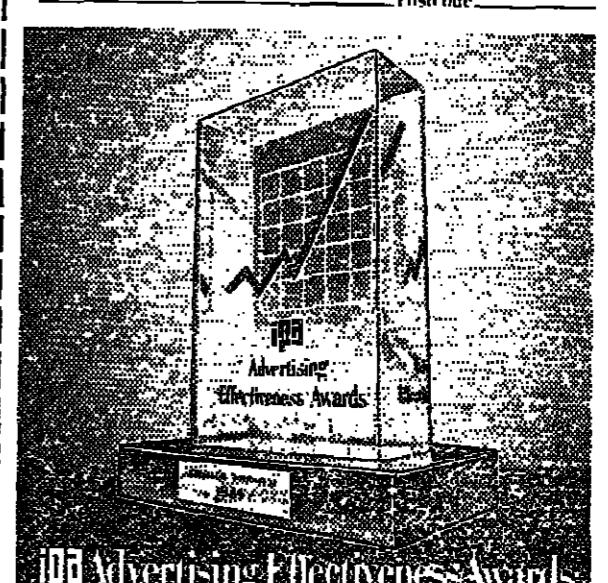
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NEW HAMPSHIRE DIARY

by Frank Johnson

Boring for America

The least boring moment of that rather boring debate at the end of last week, held by the eight Democratic candidates in the New Hampshire primary, was when two of them touched on the question of whether the rest of them were boring.

We in the audience at St Anselm's College, Manchester, were riveted as this, the sleeping issue of the primary, was raised in public.

The one who did the raising was Mr Rubin Askew, the former governor of Florida. "People have been saying that the campaign is boring," he protested. Mr John Glenn (the astronaut-senator constantly and cruelly described as boring ever since he announced his candidacy for the presidency): "That's only me, I'm boring."

Mr Askew: "I don't think he's boring. I think he's an outstanding American. It was a chivalrous gesture to an opponent, though it ignored the possibility that some Americans could be both outstanding and boring." (George Washington! Ralph Waldo Emerson! Doris Day!)

Mr Glenn continued: "People say I'm dull and boring. I admit to being dull, but I am not boring." To the observer, Mr Glenn does not seem to be either dull or boring. To have orbited the earth and to be one of the only three astronauts whom most people can remember (the others being, I submit, Gagarin and Armstrong), is not intrinsically tedious. It seems a background inherently more interesting than that of lawyer, the profession of most other American politicians.

But Mr Glenn was following an American tradition in talking openly about his particular problem.

Most of us know that it was in America that drunks were first described as people with a drink problem. But the visitor is unprepared for the extent to which this usage has entered the language.

Thus President Reagan, thought to be less popular with women voters than with men, is described as having a women problem. Mr Edward Kennedy, it is broadly agreed, can never be president because of his Chappaquiddick problem. Everyone with a problem is encouraged to talk about it either to psychiatrist or, less expensively, to the public.

According to the precedents, Mr Glenn, by admitting publicly to his dullness problem, gives hope and self-respect to millions of other Americans who are dull – one in seven, according to the statistics usually quoted on these occasions; or sometimes one in three. Dull Pride, it would soon be called. In time, then, according to the theory, there would be no reason why a dullard could not become president. Sadly for Mr Glenn, the polls suggest that he is ahead of his time, and it will not be him.

You makea the monkey, I senda the baritone

It will be remembered that the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black Democrat in the primary, has been in trouble for some reportedly anti-semitic remarks. He made, or did not make them, in a private conversation heard by a *Washington Post* reporter, who put them in his paper. The consequences have been with us for days, with Mr Jackson using the "out of context" defence, and raging about being persecuted.

In all the reports of the controversy that I have seen or read, it was nowhere stated that the reporter was black. That fact may have no bearing on whether Mr Jackson did make the remarks, or on why the reporter chose to divulge them. But the fact is undoubtedly interesting. It might help some people reach a conclusion as to who is telling the truth.

The omission is an example of the oddities surrounding the subject of race in America. We either hear too much about it, or too little. An example of too much comes from Mr Mario Biaggi, a congressman who has complained about the Virginia Opera Company's production of Verdi's *Rigoletto*. This production, following the example of Dr Jonathan Miller's for the English National Opera and an earlier version in Switzerland, places the story among twentieth century American gangsters.

Mr Biaggi says this is "promoting a stereotype". He adds: "Most gangster figures in the production have Italian names." But the figures in the orthodox productions of the opera, set in a Renaissance court, are no less gangster-like in their behaviour and also have Italian names. This is because it takes place in Italy.

Goodbye Beirut – hello Gulf?

After the Lebanon debacle, Robert Fisk warns of the danger of US involvement in the other Middle East trouble spot

Beirut

Cynics in Beirut claim that President Reagan is walking away from Lebanon like a man abandoning a wrecked car. The adventure has failed, the marines are in retreat. The British made off so fast that they left two army lorries on the quayside at Jounieh, the keys still in the ignition.

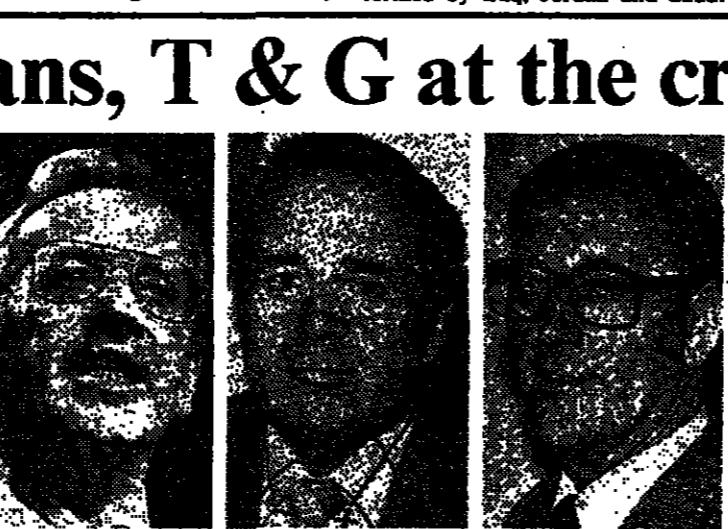
Robert McFarlane, Mr Reagan's national security adviser, is telling his colleagues in Washington that an Israeli-Syrian war is imminent, while through the Straits of Hormuz the US navy is practising convoy escorts in case the Gulf collapses too. After Reagan's debacle in Lebanon, the Middle East is becoming a very frightening place.

By awful coincidence, the US humiliation in Beirut occurred at precisely the moment of Iran's spring offensive against Iraq. While the American marines were negotiating with defecting Lebanese Muslim soldiers to abandon their network of underground bunkers around Beirut airport – possibly the most elaborate fortifications ever built in Lebanon since the Crusades – the Iranians poured thousands of teenage soldiers across the marshes west of Susargard, threatening to isolate the Iraqi port of Basra.

The Kuwaitis, who have already endured two of their oil wells, now face the possibility that the Iranians may no longer need to cross the sea to enter their territory. Very soon, Khomeini's force may be able to walk across the Iraqi-Kuwaiti frontier.

The Iranians already believe that Mr Reagan will attempt to obscure his defeat in Lebanon by seizing some quick, Grenada-like victory in the Gulf that will reassure the "Arab friends" of whom he so often talks that the US can after all be trusted to stand by its commitments. If the Americans "want to compensate for their disgrace in Lebanon" by supporting Iraq, Iranian President Ali Khamenei warned last week, then Iran could prevent even a drop of oil leaving the Gulf. Lebanon is a catastrophe, but the consequences of an American failure in the Gulf would be incalculable.

This sort of language may be sufficient to disguise the immensity



Glad to be out, but where next for the marines?

of America's failure from an electorate who will soon have to choose a new leader, but the nightmares across the Gulf are far more substantial. That is why Saudi Arabia has been throwing itself with such enthusiasm into every initiative and peace plan in Lebanon, flying even Crown Prince Abdullah to Damascus to treat with the Syrians who have gambled and won against Washington.

In theory, the Saudis are trying to save Washington's face, endeavouring to produce a vaguely pro-western formula that will patch Lebanon's corroded fabric. But this is a fiction: almost every Saudi initiative shows Syria's influence, for in reality the Saudis are attempting to ingratiate themselves with the only one of Iraq's allies with whom they can talk. Can Syria, perhaps, stem the tide of Khomeini's Islamic revolution? It has come to that.

The Saudis, together with Jordan, save that time is now desperately short. If Iraq should crumble this year, then the facade of Arab stability will fall away. The expeditionary triangle of protection that was formed by Iraq, Jordan and Saudi

Arabia now looks very shaky indeed. Jordan's volunteer army and Saudi dingers have failed to do more than prolong the agony of the Iraqi army as it faces ever greater pressure along its 1,000-mile frontier with Iran.

There was a time when the Americans thought that the Egyptians – with their big, professionally trained army – might be able to step in and save the Gulf. If Iran's human waves could overcome Iraq, then surely they would waste themselves against Egypt's millions. But the hopes that Washington nursed when the 82nd Airborne Division carried out manoeuvres with Sadat's army in the desert have been dashed. Burned by the experience of Camp David, President Mubarak has no desire to be the policeman of the Gulf or to do Washington's bidding when he is trying to lead his people back towards their brothers in the Arab world.

It is far too late for the US to train and equip a Jordanian intervention force to protect the Gulf even though King Hussein will be looking to the defence of his own realm if Iraq falls. The Arabs are thus desperate to know what Mr Reagan really plans to do if their worst fears come true. The Americans used the battleship New Jersey to cover their debacle in Lebanon and shot themselves out of the country in the process. It may yet turn out that their action finally sank the Christian Maronites whose president they were supposed to preserve. But the New Jersey cannot lay any smoke-screens across the Gulf.

The US embassy in Damascus will be making new overtures to the Syrians, searching for some accommodation with President Assad, although there will be those, like Mr McFarlane, who believe that Syria could be humiliated in a war with Israel. There will undoubtedly be others who profoundly hope that this happens. None of which will help the Arabs of the Gulf.

In fact, ever greater American reliance is likely to be placed upon Israel, the supposedly "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the Middle East, and the Israelis can expect further US support in the months leading up to the American elections.

If Israel appears, however erroneously, to be the only stable society in the region, then Mr Reagan is likely to be content if Tel Aviv plays the role of the Sublime Porte. So far as Beirut is concerned, the American President will probably have to conclude that, as always in Lebanon, the bad guys won.

Now that most property is entered on the Land Register, we are moving

Ferdinand Mount

New rules for the monopoly game

Mrs Thatcher is not generally mentioned in the same breath as Ivan Illich, the arch enemy of professional mystique, would go much further and argue that a great deal of present-day doctoring, architecting and teaching is based on false claims to knowing better than the layman.

But mere politicians have much humbler duties. The most they should attempt is to limit statutory protection of professions to what the country can afford and to what is generally agreed to be necessary.

In recent years, governments have shied away from attempting to carry out these duties. In fact, I don't think much has been tried in this line since the great professional associations and colleges began to stack up legal privileges in the nineteenth century. There has been a general silting up of qualification and registration, until even the most free-wheeling trades – hairdressing, beauty parlours, sports coaching, massage – became candidates for licensing.

Perhaps because this *blitzkrieg* has come as something of a surprise to both friends and critics of the Government, it has received a curiously stunned response. Yet the logic behind both the original privilege and its abolition is straightforward enough.

These restrictions are usually relics of ancient measures to protect the customer, which seemed indispensable at the time. Transferring land from one person to another used to be an incredibly tricky business, liable to give rise not only to endless litigation but also to physical violence.

Now that most property is entered on the Land Register, we are moving towards a time when the complication need be scarcely more complicated than buying a washing machine. Snags do arise even then – about the HP terms, about damage in transit, about whether the thing actually works – but there is no need to hire Sir David Napier every time one enters Rumbelows.

Similarly, until very recently, grinding lenses was done almost entirely by hand. Skill was of the essence. Now that the lenses are imported in bulk and in standard sizes, largely from East Germany, a qualified person is needed only for prescription and treatment, not for supplying the glasses.

The distinction between broker and jobber and the restrictions on both date back to the eighteenth century and earlier, when a series of bubbles, frauds and fleecings had created an almost catastrophic terror of the jobber. These days it ought to be possible to prevent malpractice without such a rigid and expensive division of toil.

The present reforms are all adjustments to technical change, redrawings of professional frontiers, rather like what happened in the mid-eighteenth century when the old

Anne Sofer

Thatcherism in a Marxist fable

Why, why, has nobody thought to put on a new production of Brecht's *Good Woman of Setzuan*? Is there no rising young director with a taste for political satire, or socialist street-theatre lampoonist, who can see its potential?

For those who care for a Marxist analysis, this particular play lends itself to exploitation as a parable for our time. The theme is commonplace: that it is impossible in a capitalist society to be both good and happy. The heroine, Shun Te, is the original golden-hearted prostitute, who sees no reason to change the policies on which the TGWU has rested for years but thinks that the "rationale" behind the policies needs explaining more fully to the members. Wright on the other hand, while denying that he would create a right-wing autocracy if elected, says the union needs a "figurehead that's my style of leadership". His early propaganda in the opening shots of the election proclaimed the need for a "crusade to restore the influence and authority of the unions".

A key factor in the election is likely to be the impact of Wright's colleagues: the regional secretaries in the union's 10 regions outside Wales. So far they appear to have split down the middle with London and the South-east, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Liverpool and Bristol supporting Todd and the rest backing Wright.

They are regarded as old-fashioned union barons and hold an enormous amount of influence. While Todd's supporters claim that his regional support covers some of the union's biggest branches, the Wright camp say that their man is well ahead on nominations from branches – one of the best guides to the final outcome.

Voting takes place in May with a result to be declared at the end of June or in early July. Voting papers are sent to branch secretaries who distribute them either at branch or workplace meetings and votes are cast in an individual secret ballot. There is first a regional count. After counterfoils of the papers used have been verified, a second national count takes place.

Other candidates include Tod Sullivan, national officer of the union's white collar section, Marie Patterson, women's officer, Nick Martin, public services organizer, and George Henderson, who looks after the union's construction section.

While supporters of Todd and Wright are both claiming that their man is in the lead, independents are reluctant to put money on who will be the winner. But one certainty is that it will be the closest election for the top paid job for more than three decades.

David Felton and Barrie Clement

caused the death of a number of pheasants, permission for its use was withdrawn.

Mr Rowse's first thought was to set himself up as a registered rodent control officer. Eventually he was able to obtain supplies through a local rabbit control society, but he points out that it is still not freely available to farmers.

He is still unable to destroy anywhere near all the rats, which dig up newly sown grain, infest grain stores, eat the food intended for livestock and contaminate the rest, and even gnaw through electric wires.

"What amazes me is that the Ministry is now suggesting that we use zinc phosphide," he says. "I remember my father using it 40 years ago, and it would kill anything that came into contact with it. A dog or a cat only had to pick up a carcass, and that was it."

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CAN PAY, MUST PAY

In an inflationary world it seems that the lender is always wrong and the borrower is always right. What else can explain in the field of international debt that it is always the debtors who blame the lenders, either for lending them too little or too much? Borrowers seem to consider that they are in the right both to borrow too much, and to repay too little.

We should not be surprised, therefore, this week to have received a characteristic message from the Latin American debtors, delivered by the Ecuador foreign minister on a tour through Europe. The message is that this year's tactic is to cooperate with creditors rather than to confront them. The debtors, as one might imagine, are calling for a reduction in interest rates and in the charges levied for rescheduling, and for a stretching of maturities where these threaten to bunch.

How nice for the naughty bankers and nervous governments of the west to know that the bubble they jointly helped to create by inflationary financing is not now going to burst in their faces. The Latin American countries owe the United States, Europe and Japan more than 200 billion pounds in debt. The big three, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, between them will be looking for gross borrowings of more than 35 billion pounds this year, expected to rise to more than 100 billion pounds by the end of the decade. Most of them will be repaid only by taking up further loans to help honour existing obligations. A bunch of maturing loans will occur towards the end of the decade. Latin America's profligate absorption of bank funds has already meant that, according to the latest figures from the Bank for International Settlements, the amount of truly voluntary lending to less developed countries had shrunk to only two billion dollars in the third quarter of 1983. The rest was pre-empted by big borrowers, wanting more of the same.

The scale of Latin America's debt is more significant in relation to the overall funds the developed world has available to lend to the less developed world, than in relation to Latin America's capacity to meet its obligations. Historically it has been more extended in the past than it is now. When the volume of debt and the cost of servicing it is related to GNP, rather than to export earnings, the burden and cost are often less in those countries than before world war one, when they were regarded as first-class risks. Nevertheless the negotiations about debts have always been coloured by the implication that the debtors might not pay because they cannot.

At the height of banking fears about less developed countries' debts, President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka said, "Developed countries should wipe out all the debts of the developing countries and start afresh. We just can't pay".

That attitude still permeates the question of international debt. It is skilfully exploited by the borrowers. It is willingly

SOLIDARITY VERSUS SECURITY

At today's Commons debate on GCHQ there will be much talk from both sides of the house about the Government's mishandling of the affair. It is true that the announcement and its aftermath have shown up a ministerial maladroitness which has been deftly exploited by the Government's critics. But it would be superficial to concentrate on the handling, one way or the other, when the heart of the matter concerns questions of national security. It is those which should not be forgotten.

The argument is over whether such a sensitive intelligence-gathering institution as Cheltenham is endangered by its servants belonging to trade unions, and therefore being ultimately subject to trade union discipline and open to contacts with fellow trade unionists. On the evidence of the past few years when disruption has occurred, the Government quite rightly took the view that such membership exposed the intelligence operation to unacceptable risks.

The trade unions have opposed that decision, first by claiming that the disruption was not as serious as the government claimed (both sides contradicting the claims made at the time of the 1981 strike) and latterly by offering guarantees that if workers at Cheltenham were allowed to retain their union member-

propagated by the banks and the international financial institutions whose operations depend, frankly, on a confidence trick which might not survive the collapse of confidence in the banking system which could result from this bluff being called.

In the Latin American context one can still hear voices cautioning that it is no good flogging a dead horse — in other words, "Give them the money", even if that should mean depriving more prudent would-be borrowers of the opportunity to use such a loan more constructively.

The attitude can be summed up by the saying, "Can't pay won't pay". That has been the rhetoric of international borrowers when faced with their obligations, but it is not the reality for many of them. Sri Lanka, when Mr Jayewardene made his threat, was a mere 1.5 billion dollars in debt and had just experienced a period of public profligacy while its important rubber and tea estates still languished unproductively under nationalisation. The capital value of Mexico's national oil company, for instance, is at least twice the value of its external debt, yet it has not been suggested that Mexico should dip into these reserves to avoid default.

The debt crisis is a bankers' crisis since it concerns all bankers trying to escape from facing up to the truth that their previous decisions were wrong. They are now making new loans to debtors, without any further collateral guarantees, in the pretence that the original loans are still performing satisfactorily enough to justify both old and new money. They have lived rich in the comfortable security provided by the idea of sovereign borrowers, and the impossibility of default. They have grown careless in assessing risks. Why, then, should banks be bailed out by anybody else, let alone the tax payer? The banks are reluctant to admit to their previous folly and poor judgement by writing down the value of their assets in line with the questionable value of their debts, but that reluctance should not become the tax payer's problem.

Sir Alan Walters, lately Mrs Thatcher's economic adviser and now in Washington, has calculated that the nine largest American banks which carry most of the Latin American debt could write down the value of their loans by 25 per cent without causing unbearable frictions in the American banking system. They would, of course, have to expose their shareholders to the consequence of these bad decisions. No wonder they are reluctant to do so; but that is not to say that they cannot do so. They have it in their power, as much as the borrowing countries do in theirs, to cope with the consequences of the earlier lending/borrowing spree. With the banks, as much as with their debtors, it is a question of "Can pay, won't pay".

We need not be stampeded into action to help either lenders or borrowers since they are perfectly capable of taking the required measures themselves once they are firmly brought face to face with the fact that nobody else is going to bail them out. The borrowers must pursue economic and social policies which depend more on attracting and keeping direct investment in their economies; the lenders by bringing their whole banking business into order, writing down bad debts, restoring their capital base and rearranging payment of their loans to big borrowers even when that involves great cost to themselves and their shareholders. It only does so on account of previous decisions for which they should be held responsible.

The debt question is thus less of a crisis than its practitioners maintain, since their ability to pay primarily rests with themselves and the kind of economic choices they make. Western governments could certainly make a more constructive contribution to this question by themselves reducing tariffs on the products of less developed countries. That coupled with a reduction in interest rates would be a far more effective device than continuing to lend them money.

The real victims of this overborrowing are those provident developing countries who are

now being penalized because funds which they could use constructively for development are still being channelled into areas which have proved to be unreliable yet continue to find favour with bankers. The rescue operations which flutter through the financial pages with such hideous regularity thus do not serve the general interest of world development. They serve the interest of a few profiteering developing countries whose governments have pursued unsound policies to the point where they can virtually blackmail their creditors. They serve the interests of the creditors, also, who charge higher rates for rescheduling and luxuriate in the view that sovereign lenders will not default.

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The important issue is to make best use of the nation's pool of talent. The falling success rate of university applicants in the last three years means that this pool of talent will not be developed to the same extent as it was during the 1970s.

The Government is now basing its plans for university expenditure in future years on its own minimum projections of future student demand, which are considerably below any independent projections. This has grave implications for the future of the university system and, ultimately, for the national wellbeing. Yours faithfully,
DAVID SMITH,
Biological Secretary and Vice-President,
The Royal Society,
6 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
February 21.

Political funds

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby

Sir, William Rodgers (February 20) has taken you up on one point in your leader (February 18). May I raise another?

You question whether political parties who are unable to raise funds for survival without subsidies can claim to be democratic.

I know of no parliamentary democracy in Europe where that doctrine prevails. In our own country the majority of the only committee to examine this proposal (of which I was chairman) took a different view. While the two major political parties survive without state aid for their activities outside Parliament, who could truly call them democratic?

The Conservatives collect large sums of money from industry when companies debit their shareholders' funds without consent. Labour depends largely upon political levies in trade unions which, you say, are "as voluntary as a benevolence sought by a Stuart king".

In this way the great divide in British politics is financed. In this way, too, is preserved the palpable fiction in our system that political parties can claim mandate and power when many more electors have rejected them than supported them at the general election.

I am, Sir,
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY,
House of Lords.
February 20.

Joy from transplants

From Sir Michael Woodruff

Sir, It seems inconceivable that anyone who has witnessed and shared the joy of people who have received what Professor Caine has called "a gift of life" in the form of an organ transplant, or the disappointment of those for whom no transplant has become available in time, could fail to be concerned about the need to increase the number of organs available for transplantation.

It seems inconceivable, too, that anyone could fail to understand why transplant surgeons who have felt driven to remove a kidney from a healthy volunteer donor when they could see no other way of saving the life of a brother, sister or child, should strive so hard to increase the availability of cadaver organs.

It is sad that Mr Bernard Levin's recent article (February 17), grotesquely entitled "The post-mortem body shop", gives no expression to these concerns.

Despite the grave defects in his article, however, I side with Mr Levin in opposing the proposal to change the law relating to the

removal of organs after death from a contracting-in to a contracting-out system. This is not because I share Mr Levin's fear that the present safeguards are insufficient to eliminate the possibility that a person certified as dead may sit up and say, "Oh, no I'm not", nor because I feel outraged at the thought of my dead body being used as a source of spare parts for living people in need — indeed, quite the reverse.

I object primarily because there are indeed people who feel as Mr Levin does about these matters and contracting-out legislation is a sneaky way of arranging, in this and other contexts, that people who are too careless, or indolent or frightened to object publicly in advance, will find themselves committed to something they really disapprove of, sometimes quite strongly.

In the special case of organ transplants, as distinct from the Labour Party levy from trade unionists, there is the further objection that the proposed change to a contracting-out system may well prove to be counter-productive.

Many people who have allowed me to remove a kidney from a deceased relative — often a young

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Making the grades for university

From Professor D. C. Smith, FRS

Sir, The figures used by Mr Butt in his article (February 16) need further comment. The statement that there will be 480,000 undergraduates and postgraduates in higher education in the 1990s is misleading, both because reliable data for making such a forecast are not available for the non-university sector of higher education and because the size of the student population will vary from year to year during the 1990s.

What is certain is that, mainly for demographic reasons, demand for university places will not decline in line with falling total numbers of 18-year-olds. Independent studies published by the Royal Society and by other bodies show that home demand for university entrance at undergraduate level can be expected to remain roughly at 1982 levels until 1989, then to fall by 15 to 20 per cent by 1995, and then to rise again.

The net fall in demand during the 1990s will be of the order of 6 to 8 per cent. (The total 18-year-old population, by contrast, will fall by 11 per cent during 1982-89, and by a further 27 per cent by 1995.)

These predictions assume the absence of factors discouraging young persons from applying to university, which of course cannot be taken for granted. Up to 1980/81 an average 54 per cent of all home applicants for undergraduate places at universities were successful.

In 1981/82, the first year of major Government cuts in universities, the success rate dropped to 49.4 per cent, in 1982/83 to 46.3 per cent and in 1983/84 to 44.3 per cent. Had pre-1981 success rates been maintained, some 34,000 extra home students would have won places during these three years. So far, however, demand has remained buoyant, despite the decline in success rate.

Emmanuel College's initiative is unlikely to increase significantly the pressure on sixth-formers to achieve good A-level grades: the great majority of university places are already allocated on the basis of A-level grades, head teachers' reports and interviews.

The important issue is to make best use of the nation's pool of talent. The falling success rate of university applicants in the last three years means that this pool of talent will not be developed to the same extent as it was during the 1970s.

The Government is now basing its plans for university expenditure in future years on its own minimum projections of future student demand, which are considerably below any independent projections. This has grave implications for the future of the university system and, ultimately, for the national wellbeing.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SMITH,
Biological Secretary and Vice-President,
The Royal Society,
6 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
February 21.

Consequences of GCHQ decision

From Sir Kenneth Lewis, MP for Stamford and Spurling (Conservative)

Sir, The apparently final decision of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to continue the ban on individual trade union membership at GCHQ at Cheltenham is a great mistake. It accept that such membership will have no negotiating clout, it is not only absurd but it is also disturbingly restrictive on the very freedoms GCHQ is there to

end a trade union negotiating shop at Cheltenham. But to tell individuals there, whom successive governments have encouraged to join trade unions, that they cannot be union members, even when they have no negotiating clout, is to

pick up the deal they were offered.

They will have to live with the consequences of not doing so and, I believe, those consequences will be there for the rest of this Parliament. And that is sad when it could and should have been otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LEWIS,
House of Commons, SW1.
February 24.

Time for talks on Falklands

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Mr Monk (February 24) says, on behalf of the Falkland Islands Government, that it is "too early" for talks even about "links" between the islands and Argentina.

The islanders' intransigence when British governments, Labour and Tory, sought an agreement with Argentina that preserved in essence their right to self-determination was a major cause of the spilling of so much blood.

It would be a tragedy if both governments had learned their lesson and the islanders had not.

It is time to talk.
Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.
February 24.

Royal broadcasts

From Lord Blake

Sir, Mr Enoch Powell asks (February 23) when the convention that ministers do not advise upon or take responsibility for the Queen's Christmas and Commonwealth Day messages was "declared".

Conventions are not always declared. They can grow from long usage, as has occurred in this case.

Mr Powell also asks what ministers accept responsibility for the convention "remembering that advice is not requisite but also advice". But most constitutional experts agree that there are, and long have been, matters (a few) on which the Crown does not need to take ministerial advice.

If ministerial advice is not needed, ministerial advice that is not needed is also not needed.

BLAKE,
House of Lords.
February 23.

Soviet ceremonial

From Mr Christopher A. P. Binns

Sir, I would like to make one or two supplementary points in connexion with your leader of February 15. "The opium of the people", in which you cite my work on Soviet ceremonial. Firstly, it would be incorrect to assert, as you do, that "ideological content is wholly absent" in the new ceremonies introduced under Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

While explicit ideological formulation is less prominent in secular weddings, name-givings and funerals, in ceremonies which focus upon the individual's place in the group (such as the "initiation into the working class" ceremony) it is usually quite prominent, and even more so in the new festivals devoted to particular professional groups ("Builder's Day", etc). My point was that, whatever the ideological content, it is not perceived by the participants as the main point of the occasion, but only as a formal duty, like a religious absolution.

Secondly, it should be stressed that this attention to ceremonial form is not just an occasional manifestation linked with major events in Soviet public or private life, but pervades the whole of Soviet everyday public life; it is indeed a fundamental mechanism of Soviet politics and society. The obsession with rule-guided ceremonial masks the absence of constitutional ground-rules at vital points in the political process, nowhere more obvious than at a time of leadership succession.

The enormous resources still devoted to political socialization or "agitprop", of which the ceremonies and festivals form just a part, are designed to produce not ideological conviction but a correct observance of public form, a public demonstration of political loyalty which binds the participants by the very act of public commitment, and in this aim the effort has been quite successful.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES WEGG-PROSSER,
22 Kildare Terrace, W2.
February 21.

wrongly confessed to having killed her son after three days, of questioning.

The cases of Binns and Covill, extensively reported in the 1978 and 1981 Justice annual reports, provide further examples. The Conflat case was a classic instance. This fed to the setting up of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure and the present Bill and I wonder how the proposals on prolonged detention would prevent the Conflat situation recurring.

On the first appearance of the Police Bill the Law Society — politically neutral, like Justice — took the unprecedented step of urging all its members to lobby against this provision.

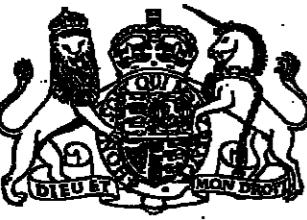
The dangers of prolonged detention for questioning are so great and the gains so doubtful that I urge all members of the legal profession to lobby their members of Parliament to support this provision and all Conservative MPs who are concerned about the matter to think again and to bear in mind the reservations expressed by some of their colleagues during the second reading debate.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES WEGG-PROSSER,
22 Kildare Terrace, W2.
February 21.

revealed by an analysis of gramophone records issued since 1962.

It is, of course, a matter of concern that so much of the music of this century has failed to achieve wide popularity. What is especially curious is that where the Second Viennese School is concerned, the situation seems to have remained almost unchanged for 50 or 60 years — it still attracts comments of the kind made by those who attacked the BBC for championing so-called "Central-European extremism" in the 1920s and 1930s.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH ROCHE,
26 Beech Grove,
Ushaw Moor,
co Durham.<br



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 25: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save Our Children Fund, arrived at Gatwick Airport - London this morning from The Gambian.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport - London this morning upon the departure of The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and made farewell to His Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

February 26: Mr George Gordon and Mr Philip Greenway had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

KENSINGTON PALACE

February 26: The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, Mr David Roycroft and Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead, arrived at Heathrow Airport - London this morning in a Royal Air Force VC10 aircraft from Brunei.

KENSINGTON PALACE

February 25: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, National Association for Gifted Children, this morning visited Merseyside and Wirral Branch at Paddington Comprehensive School. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness attended the new Sports Development and the new Sports Hall at Huyton College, Knowsley, Liverpool.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Harold Page was in attendance.

Marriages

The Hon Hugh Fairfax and Miss V. J. Neave

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Eaton Square, of the Hon Hugh Fairfax, son of the late Lord Fairfax of Cameron and of Sonja Lady Fairfax of Cameron of Gay's House, Holport, Devonshire, and Miss Virginia Neave, daughter of Mr and Mrs Digby Neave of Champfleur Marly-le-Roi, France. The Rev Desmond Tilbury officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk and taffeta trimmed with small pearls. Her silk tulip veil was scattered with pearls and held in place by a headress of white flowers. She was attended by Catherine Webb, Sophia Morris-Sheppard, Lucinda Peel, Stephanie Cole, Leonie Purchase and Naomi Willis. Mr Crispin Vaughan was best man.

A reception was held at the Turf Club and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Sir Thomas Ingilby, Bt and Miss E. C. R. Thompson

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Ripley, North Yorkshire, of Sir Thomas Ingilby, Bt, only son of Lady Ingilby and the late Sir Josian Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Miss Emma Thompson, only daughter of Major and Mrs R. R. Thompson, of Whinfell, Strensall, The Rev K. B. McAlister and the Rev G. C. Gailey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of Ottoman silk and a veil of Horiton lace held in place by a diamond and pearl headress. She carried a bouquet of tulips, orchids, juncos and ivy. Oliver Robinson, Toby Hugh, Catherine Scott-Hopkins, Rebecca Pulleyn, Jessica Mayhew and Sally Wallace attended her. Mr James Dalrymple Hamilton was best man.

A reception was held at Ripley Castle and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Sir Thomas Ingilby, Bt and Miss E. C. R. Thompson

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Ripley, North Yorkshire, of Sir Thomas Ingilby, Bt, only son of Lady Ingilby and the late Sir Josian Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Harrogate, and Paulina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C. C. Smith, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Mr G. D. Lewis and Miss L. J. Newell

The engagement is announced between Gary, son of Mr and Mrs D. W. Lewis, of Rodmell Grange, Rodmell, Sussex, and Lydia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Newell, of Pitt Farm, Wetherham, Norfolk.

Mr R. A. Craig and Miss P. J. Smith

The engagement is announced between Robert Craig, only son of Mr J. H. Craig and the late Mrs Craig, of Gerard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, and Paulina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C. C. Smith, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Mr D. G. Taylor and Dr H. J. Armstrong

The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Mr W. G. Taylor and Mrs M. Taylor, of Tunner, Middlesex, and Helen, daughter of Mr H. H. Armstrong and Dr P. J. M. Armstrong, of Chudleigh, Cheshire.

Mr G. O. Porter to MODIS as Vice-Master Gunner

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Solving the great inflation mystery

Having dropped from 20 per cent to 5 per cent or less in three years, where is Britain's inflation bound? Since 1982, we have been lulled and encouraged by surprisingly good news on prices. Almost all the leading forecasters have had to lower their projections in line with official forecasts originally devised as too optimistic. Even Treasury optimism has occasionally been surpassed by events. The Treasury is still at the cheerful end of the forecasting range; its latest published forecast puts inflation at 4½ per cent by the end of the year. But its next forecast, to be published with the Budget, must look further ahead.

The two most established independent forecasters have now offered their views of where existing policies are leading. On output, there is a dull consensus that recovery will see us through 1984, although 1985 looks rather weaker. It is on prices that they are interestingly different. The London Business School today forecasts an inflation rate of five-point something per cent for each of the four years 1984-87. The National Institute of Social and Economic Research, however, last Friday suggested inflation would be nearly 7 per cent, and still rising, by the end of this year.

This seemingly modest difference is tremendously important. If the economy were to follow the National Institute's forecast, the Government's scorecard of economic performance would be looking very black by 1985.

Trust in forecasters' view of the future has to be based on their interpretation of the past. Conveniently, the LBS today published an analysis of why inflation has fallen faster than it expected. This is doubly useful, first because the LBS espouses what it calls "eclectic Keynesianism", which could as well be described as "malleable monetarism" and allows almost every conceivable influence on prices to be discussed at some point. Second, because the thinking in the LBS is, once again, a helpful first approximation to the discussion in the Treasury.

The LBS's view is that in the long run it is the rate of monetary growth that determines inflation, working mainly through the exchange rate. A strong exchange rate lowers industry's input prices, but also, more importantly, sets a limit to the rate at which industry may raise output prices in an internationally-competitive world. But this "transmission" takes time, and meanwhile all kinds of other influences matter: the pressure of real domestic demand on prices, or of unemployment on wages, for example.

What went wrong since 1981 argues the LBS, is that it misinterpreted the money numbers. Because they were rising faster than forecast, the LBS assumed the exchange rate would fall and inflation stay high. In fact, it says, the demand for money was shifting, making policy tighter than the money supply figures suggested. Going back to 1979, it finds its forecast remarkably accurate: prices rose 47.7 per cent in four years compared with a forecast of 46.9 per cent. Monetary growth was 20 per cent higher than forecast, but this excess was largely absorbed by that structural shift in money demand.

As the LBS frankly admits, this explanation-from-hindsight begs a huge question about the correct interpretation

of present and future money numbers. A mistake here, and the Government will either strangle the economy or unwittingly provide scope for an inflationary surge. Suppose, however, that the Treasury is reasonably successful in reading the numbers - that its new multi-target monetary policy, to be unveiled in the Budget, gives it the flexibility to achieve what Sir Geoffrey Howe used typically to describe as "steady but not excessive downward pressure on the monetary aggregates". Then how should Sir Geoffrey's successor now interpret that aim?

There is a clear warning in the LBS's second miscalculation over the past four years, which it shared with the Treasury. Both were too optimistic about the economy's speed of adjustment to disinflationary pressure. When Britain's rising exchange rate put pressure on prices, this did not feed quickly through to costs. Many companies, in consequence, went out of business. Then, in the second phase, price pressures did force down the rise in labour costs, but were not nearly so effective in restraining wages.

Domestic pressures had much the same effect. When the exchange rate softened, the recessionary squeeze caused by tight government policies prevented manufacturers from pushing up prices again. But on the LBS's calculations, even the huge rise in unemployment over the past four years did not reduce the cumulative rise in earnings by more than 2 per cent.

Stood on its head, this finding could be thought rather cheering - suggesting that a modest fall in unemployment now will not lead to the significant rise in wage pressure forecast by the National Institute. But its main message is that even the drastic squeeze of the past four years has still not completely adjusted the economy to an inflation rate of 5 per cent or less.

It is for this reason that the LBS forecast shows no further fall in inflation, even if present policies are continued. It is much more significant for the Chancellor than the straightforward short-term inflation pessimism of the National Institute. The LBS offers, at first sight, a tempting vision: falling unemployment and stable single-figure inflation. But by its own reckoning, the stability is fragile - and, in any case, it is not good enough for Mr Lawson, whose declared aim is price stability.

It may be that the LBS is still too pessimistic. Even if it is not, the lesson of the past four years is that the Chancellor must try disinflate in a slower and steadier fashion. Starting from 5 per cent he can afford to go more soberly. He has to give industry no room to accommodate wage pressures that are still strong, but if he goes faster than industry can follow, unemployment will jump again. This suggests a short-term Budget which encourages industrial expansion and investment without giving industry easy cash to waste on wage negotiations; and a medium-term strategy that tightens the monetary guidelines without any sudden jerk.

That is not an easy mixture, but then it has become increasingly clear that 1983-84 was a kind of mid-Lent Sunday in the long penitential haul towards price stability. The second stretch should be better anticipated, and so less painful. But Easter is not yet come.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

At last, the outlook is promising

Geoffrey Finn

BUILDING SOCIETIES' GILT-EDGED HOLDINGS (£ million market value)

End Year	Under 5 Years	5-15 Years	Over 15 Years	Total
1978	2,867	167	3	3,037
1979	3,413	376	2	3,791
1980	4,065	902	2	4,969
1981	4,708	1,459	2	6,169
1982	6,655	2,244	22	8,921
1983*	6,984	2,528	22	9,544

* At end of third quarter. Source: CSD Financial Statistics

authorities to fulfil their funding requirements in recent years, it remains to be seen how this latest change in the basis of taxation will affect the pattern and structure of the funding programme.

Some significant price and yield adjustments in various maturity sectors and coupon categories occurred last Friday to reflect the new tax regime for these important market participants. However, once the building societies have become accustomed to this fundamental change, the market should settle down and, if anything, experience an even greater degree of daily turnover.

Those prepared to subscribe to the view that interest rates will fall later in the year should find no shortage of high yielding opportunities in the various maturity sectors of the market.

This shock move by the Inland Revenue places the building societies on a similar footing to the banks, who pay 32 per cent on all gains, however derived. Thus, although the Societies will enjoy a so-called "concessionary" tax rate of 40 per cent, they will henceforth lose the extremely valuable advantage which they have hitherto enjoyed, in common with most other non-bank investors, of treating capital gains on gilt holdings held for more than 12 months as exempt from capital gains tax.

Societies, which in aggregate are substantial holders of gilts estimated at up to 25 per cent change their investment philosophy and to adjust to a new status of being treated as traders in gilts rather than as longer-term investors.

Bearing in mind that extremely substantial gilt purchases by building societies have materially assisted the market's progress.

The author is a partner in the Stockbroker Rowe & Pitman

'Reckless' directors to face liability for company debts

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Fly-by-night company directors who leave a trail of debts and unhappy creditors, yet continue their businesses under new corporate names, are likely to find themselves personally responsible for their company's debts as a result of government plans to reform insolvency laws. These will be outlined in a White Paper tomorrow.

Those deemed to have acted so recklessly that they are guilty of "wrongful trading" would be stripped of the privilege of limited liability, making it difficult for them to buy their old business from a liquidator and start again straight away.

The White Paper, which has emerged from the Cork report on insolvency, published in June 1982, is also expected to tackle the problem of "cowboy" liquidators. These cooperate in selling assets cheaply to failed directors, or associates, at the expense of small creditors.

The Government is likely to

recommend that liquidators will in future have to belong to a professional self-regulating body or be licensed. At present, a liquidator requires few qualifications.

In another innovation, the trade department seems to have finally accepted the need for a new figure, called an administrator in the Cork report, who would be similar to a receiver and could carry on an ailing business in cases where the present law does not allow for a receiver and manager. He might also be appointed at an earlier stage than present receivers, so that there could be more of a business left to save.

Sir Kenneth Cork, the leading liquidator and prime mover behind the 1982 report, said at the weekend that he would be "broadly satisfied" if these reforms became law.

However, as some observers have feared, government action is understood to fall far short of

the hundreds of wide-ranging technical reforms suggested in the 448-page Cork report. The report had said that insolvency law would "fall into even greater decay and be regarded with contempt by society" without urgent legislation.

The Cork report had three main aims: to keep more failing businesses as going concerns; to gain a better deal for small creditors - both consumers and small suppliers - who are sometimes the worst victims of liquidations, and to make the personal bankruptcy laws simpler and more efficient.

It had long been expected that the law of personal bankruptcy might require separate legislation from that on company insolvency. However, the Government appears likely to choose a more modest measure, partly to save legislation time - when the Government's proposals on investor protection are also vying for attention

- and partly because important aspects of the Cork reforms would challenge powerful vested interests in Whitehall and the City.

The most important likely casualty is the proposal that at least 10 per cent of a failed company's assets should be reserved for the liquidator to protect and make payments to small unsecured creditors, who are currently at the end of the queue.

The report recommended

that public agencies should no longer have prior rights to collect tax, VAT or rates and that, in return, banks should give up some of the rights attached to floating charges.

Sir Kenneth says he is

particularly hoping that the

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Fleet board prepares for showdown

Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier and owner of Associated Communications Corporation, flies to London today for a routine mid-week board meeting of Lord Grade's former television and film empire.

Sir David Nicholson, chairman of the association, and a member of the European Parliament, says: "In the longer term it is crucial that if the EEC is to work for all its members we should have a common energy policy which in turn could lead to a common industrial policy."

Privatize pensions' call

State pensions should be privatized, according to the Bow Group, the Conservative Party's pressure group.

High unemployment and growing numbers of elderly people means that the present system can only be maintained if contributions increase to 22 per cent of earnings in the next 40 years, it says.

Under the group's proposals, the unemployed would be credited in to a private scheme by the state.

Sealink bid worth £70m

Sealink ferries could be valued at between £70m and £100m in a bid by a consortium led by National Freight, Sir Peter Thompson, chairman of National Freight, said over the weekend. National Freight's intention would be to merge with Sealink within five years and seek a stock market flotation.

Mr Richard Hannan, of the stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, estimates that Sealink's £6.5m 1982 losses turned into a £4.5m pretax profit last year and could rise to £9m this year.

Cliff Oil has sent shareholders in Oil & Associate Investment Trust a pamphlet designed with Saatchi & Saatchi, in an attempt to persuade them to accept Cliff's takeover bid by Thursday, the first acceptance date.

ECONOMIC DIARY

TODAY - Report on public sector balance sheet from Institute for Fiscal Studies.

WEDNESDAY - Overseas trade for January; Treasury Select Committee report on the head of the Government Accounting Service.

Thursday - Overseas travel and tourism for December; provisional unemployment and vacancies for February; December energy trends.

FRIDAY - UK official reserves for February; fourth quarter company liquidity.

BOARD MEETINGS

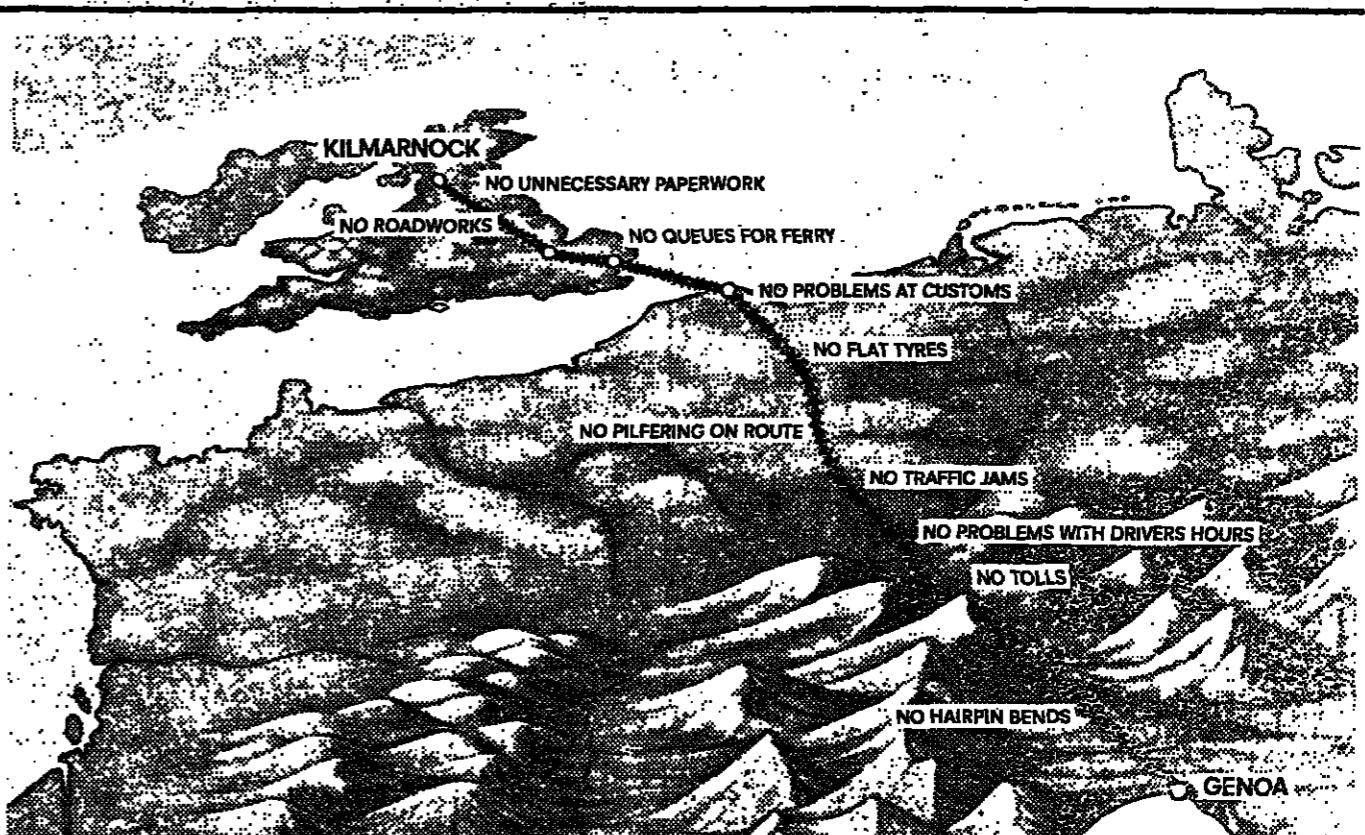
TODAY - Interims: Apex Properties, Continental Microwave, Fil Group, Inter Europa Technology Services, Jon Holdings (results expected tomorrow), Kenyon Securities and Michael Peters Group. Finals: With Sonesson AB and Vickers.

TOMORROW - Interims: Amstrad Consumer Electronics, Blagden Industries, Industrial Finance and Investment Corp, First Scottish American Trust, Grindlays Bank, Donald Macpherson, Miss World and TSL Thermal Syndicate.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Arbutus Govt Securities Trust, Bericford Group (second interim), Cenc Allman, Wm Jackson & Sons, Johnson Matthey (quarterly), Unigroup and VW Thermex. Finals: Edmund Holdings, General Accident, Marley, Olives Paper Mill and SKF.

THURSDAY - Interims: Consolidated Plantations and Mitchell Cotts. Finals: Bracken Mines, Consultants (Computer & Financial), DJ Security Alarms, GRA Group, Kennedy Brookes, Kinross Mines, Law Debenture Corp, Leslie Gold Mines, Royal Insurance, Taverne Rutledge, Unisel Gold Mines and Winkelhake Mines.

FRIDAY - Interims: Burndene Investments and Telefusion. Finals: Algemene Bank Nederland, BSR Int., Derek Crouch and Norden Oil Trust.



Johnnie Walker said yes to exporting with Speedlink when we said no, no, no.

Johnnie Walker asked us some tough questions when they first began thinking about exporting Red Label Scotch Whisky from Scotland to Italy by rail.

With Speedlink International, they asked, will there be any further customs clearance after they've sealed the wagons in Scotland?

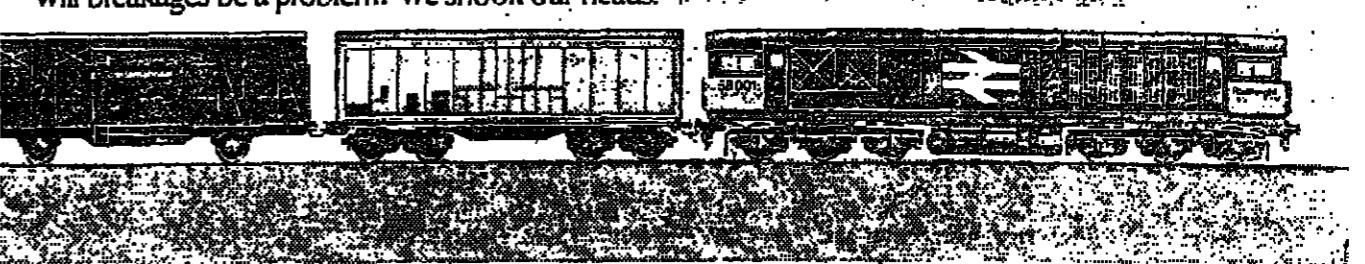
No, said we.

Will there be any more paperwork? No, we answered, adding that there was likely to be less bump.

How about pilferage? And we said no again.

Will breakages be a problem? We shook our heads.

Speedlink International



When Mr Nigel Lawson presents his first full Budget on March 13 he will enjoy the rare advantage of doing so against the most favourable economic background which any Chancellor has faced for many years.

A timely improvement in inflation, public borrowing and money supply has strengthened the hope that an increase in the real burden of taxation, mooted in the Autumn Economic Statement, can now be avoided.

This is very good news for a gilt-edged market which continues to be inhibited by daily reminders of the jaundiced state of American financial confidence and has also had one or two domestic worries: the possibility of excessive monetary growth resulting from buoyant personal sector bank borrowing and fears now averted of a further overshoot in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

At the end of December, after nine months of the 1983/84 fiscal year, the cumulative PSBR had reached £10.1 billion. At that stage there was, quite understandably, a widespread expectation that the official £10 billion full-year target would be subject to a further overshoot.

However, the higher than expected Exchequer surplus of £2.5 billion in January, by reducing the cumulative total after ten months to £7.5 billion, has altered the thinking and raised hopes that the 1983/84 full-year out-turn may now be less than the target and could even emerge as low as £9 billion.

These helpful prognostications, reinforced by the tight government spending targets for the next three years revealed in last week's Public Expenditure White Paper, should improve Mr Lawson's chances of gaining

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, March 9. \$ Contango Day, March 12. Settlement Day, March 19.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000

1983/84

The World's Top Companies

Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc.

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Times Books Ltd., 16 Golden Square, London, W1.

Stock outstanding	Price	Chg	Int	Gross	Div	last	on	div	Red	Stock	Capitalization	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	last	on	div	P/E	Stock	Capitalization	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	last	on	div	P/E	Stock	Capitalization	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	last	on	div	P/E	Stock				
BRITISH FUNDS																																												
587,473	100	-	100	100	0	20.38	20.38	0	0	AT&T Corp	100	-	20.38	20.38	0	100	100	0	0	Unilever	915	-	62.1	62.1	0	100	100	0	0	0	1,570,000	New Univ. Gt	100	-	3.19	3.19	0	100	100					
112,480	Exch	146	1984	101	-	12.02	12.02	0.3	0.3	Aero. & Lucy	987	-	12.02	12.02	0.3	987	987	-	0.3	Midletts Lts	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,778,800	Do Rv	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,778,800	Do Cap	120	-
102,000	Treas	32	1984	98	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Am. Book	288	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	288	288	-	0.2	Mitchell Com	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	2,010,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	2,010,000	Unilever	120	-
102,000	Treas	127	1984	101	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Am. Dairies	199	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	199	199	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
125,000	Treas	127	1984	98	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Am. Delvers	198	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	198	198	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
210,000	Treas	127	1984	101	-	14.26	14.26	0.2	0.2	Am. Fisheries	198	-	14.26	14.26	0.2	198	198	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
125,000	Treas	32	1983	94	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Am. Paper	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
125,000	Treas	32	1983	94	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Atlantic Comp	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	C 92	1983	94	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Aust & Wilborg	47	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	47	47	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
125,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Auto Car Prod	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
125,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Autoservice Pd	34	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	34	34	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Automotive Pd	34	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	34	34	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Avon Rubber	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Banbury Grp	204	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	204	204	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Barclay Ind	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Bathurst Ind	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Batwells Ind	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2	9.3	9.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-	10.3	10.3	0	1,600,000	Unilever	120	-
567,000	Treas	127	1983	103	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	0.2	Bawden Ind	193	-	11.58	11.58	0.2	193	193	-	0.2	Miller Bros	120	+2																						

ORDINARY SHARES

Brewing cheer without froth

Colin Mitchell

Those who abuse puns may encounter a veritable plethora of opportunities in discussing the appalling investment performance of the brewers in the past 12 months.

An average fall of 2.0 per cent is hardly sparkling but especially traumatic when measured against the All Share Index, up by about 20.8 per cent. The causes are many but the justification seems small. Consumption of most forms of alcohol, not least beer, have clearly improved one adage during the recession i.e. the "fact" that demand could be unaffected by a recession of the magnitude of that experienced.

Neither could another former sacred cow that demand is virtually price inelastic withstand the ravages of a rate of inflation for drink prices 50 per cent above the rise in the retail price index during the last four years.

With the inclusion of a few more ingredients such as the seemingly annual Budget duty increases, the general tone of doom and gloom emanating during much of 1983 from the brewers, perhaps an element of excess capacity, margin pressures, and the ever present EEC aspiration of harmonization potentially harming rather than harmonizing, and the scene as well set for the brewers to have been (politely) a dull sector in the market.

Prophecy of doom have chosen to ignore the fact that industry profits have risen steadily throughout the recession - perhaps not a unique feature in Britain but clearly rare. Dividends have grown and well above average yields are offered, quite strong balance sheets four years ago among brewery companies have emerged even stronger, asset values have risen and almost every brewery share is selling at a reasonable discount to the net asset value.

In price relative terms, the sector is close to its 10-year low and 20 per cent below its record high. The sector's yield is 27 per cent above average with a 10-year range of being 35 per cent above average. But the worst may not be over for those concerned solely with the short term.

There seems a good likelihood of some disappointing production figures being announced shortly, fuelling the uncertainty created by the Budget. The Chancellor had to contend with the usual conflicts: revenue aspirations, lower inflation hopes, as well as the need to pay some regard to the ruling of the European court which (at the two extremes) would wish to see either wine duty falling or beer duty rising or (given the British obsession with compromise) a combination of the two.

Optimism is clearly a scarce commodity, but do not forget that there is now much justified optimism in the industry. The signs appear good. Not only is

the sector "bombed out" but confidence is returning and the wise investor should appreciate the value of anticipating a trend rather than waiting for it to materialize.

Volume is recovering in general terms and, more importantly, new signs of realism are manifesting themselves in the industry in terms of altered attitudes in some companies to the free trade and a better appreciation of the need - if not the absolute necessity - to raise the existing very modest and totally inadequate retarding profits.

"New signs of realism are manifesting themselves in the industry"

Even an industry leader like

Bass, not normally noted for pronounced optimism, has clearly and repeatedly stated that trading has been good and that the company is in a strong position.

This type of comment was first made last December

and seemingly has been disregarded by the investor with the shares down since then by 5.5 per cent against a rise of 5.9 per cent for the market. The shares now yield 5.3 per cent and the PE is 10.20. The contribution from acquisitions, further cost savings, generally satisfactory trading and the prospect of continued interest payments add ample support to the company's rating.

At the other end, Higsons, the Merseyside brewer, deserves a mention. The shares, priced at 98p, are valued on an actual PE of 6.5 with profits very conservatively struck and a yield of 5.2 per cent. However, the net asset value is 295p about 3.2 times greater than the share price. For a company which has invested an amount equal to its capitalization in the current valuation does not appear wrong.

In the depressed beer market of the last year, the regional companies have borne the brunt of the weakness with concern focusing on their premium ratings, less satisfactory volume prospects and in some instances the narrower spread of interests when compared with the majors. These forces are not irrelevant but ignore some important advantages such as lower distribution costs and often lower price levels when compared with some majors.

Wolverhampton & Dudley with its base in the West Midlands has not only withstood the pressure of the economic desolation of its trading area and the resultant sharp rise in unemployment from below 5 per cent a few years ago to 14.5 per cent with much lower real incomes per head among those remaining in work, but has still achieved good growth with a 23 per cent rise in profits in the past two

years. The shares are down by 22 per cent in the last six months but the company seems capable of further steady growth and the valuation accorded to the shares seems undemanding on longer term considerations.

Among the larger companies, there are two which are attracting more interest and the share price performance has been better than that of the sector. They are Guinness and Scottish & Newcastle. Both, to use present day jargon, are "management situations". At Guinness, two years of restructuring have seen 150 subsidi-

ies, a former fallen idol, is now showing itself well capable of catching up if not bettering the performance of its competitors. Hotel profits are going through a very buoyant phase (and arguably need to justify the financing of the nominal capital employed in the hotels). Beer profits are also moving ahead without, as yet, reflecting the benefits of capacity cuts in Edinburgh due to be completed by April 1986.

The fact of being all too frequently described as a "take-over candidate" with a whole host of large and small companies reported to be poised to bid for Scottish, serves to gloss over the reality of a lowly rated share and a company getting its business in good shape and sustaining rising profits. A takeover is neither necessary nor justified given the potential which the company is now capable of unlocking.

The case for some outperformance among the brewers is strong built on a firm base of undeniable optimism. Brewery shares should not be viewed as ex-growth as there is no evidence to prove this. The sector might remain quiet until the Budget is out of the way.

But on a more realistic and longer term appraisal, the merits of the brewers deserve to be better recognized.

The author is a partner in Buckmaster & Moore, Stockbrokers

Unlisted Securities

Capitalisation £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch're Ch're week peice	Gross Div. per P/E	Capitalisation £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch're Ch're week peice	Gross Div. per P/E	Capitalisation £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch're Ch're week peice	Gross Div. per P/E		
5,000,000	A & M Hire	265	-	0.2	14,265	3,823,000	Greenwich Cable	7.2	0.1	1.1	2,145	5,663,000	Peters M	143	-	2.68 1.8 48.5
161,700	Accts Comp	125	-	0.2	27.24.2	1,000,000	Guaranty Int Sec	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,400,000	Pirel Petrol	143	-	1.18 1.3 16.3
1,295,000	Actis Jewls	24	-	0.2	34.3	1,920,000	US Electronics	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,000,000	Palatine Marine	125	-	2.18 2.3 22.7
11,380	Aldens Ind	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	43,400	Hadden Pet	20	b	0.2	12.16.2	5,160,000	Paragon Bus	125	-	1.4 1.6 17.4
8,700,000	Air Call	125	-10	0.2	19.21.1	1,000,000	Harsco Prop	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,081,000	Primestar	143	-	2.07 2.1 18.5
7,981,000	Alpine Electronics	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,624,000	Harvey & Thom	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,520,000	Radio City	143	-	2.09 2.1 18.5
7,430,000	Ampliflex	125	-10	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Hastech	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,900,000	Ridgeon	125	-	2.11 2.1 18.5
5,004,000	Analyst Serv	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,314,000	High Point Serv	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,048,000	Rayland Motor	27	-	2.18 2.1 18.5
6,294,000	Basic Logistic	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Huntington Ent	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	67,1m	Renishaw	213	-	1.68 1.7 17.3
6,294,000	Beckins Exp	125	-15	0.2	12.16.2	14.8m	ICC Off	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,500,000	Rockwell D&S	125	-	2.22 2.3 18.5
2,520,000	Bio-Industries	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,810,000	Interlog Systems	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	7,470,000	Rofle & Nolan	125	-	4.8 5.1 18.5
3,445,000	Black M	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Inter Gp	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,900,000	Ruddig G.C.	125	-	2.12 2.1 18.5
5,710,000	Blackstone Europe	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,226,000	Ind Prod & Inv	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	48.2m	Saxon Oil	125	-	3.18 3.3 18.5
4,130,000	Blowback	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Int Europe Tech	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,328,000	Scan Data	125	-	2.18 2.2 18.5
4,106,000	Business Comp	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Intervent Vt	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	4,664,000	Selco TV	125	-	2.17 2.1 18.5
19,130	Cable & Micro	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	JSD Camp Dry	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,010,000	Shedden Jones	125	-	2.17 2.1 18.5
4,134,000	CCU Computer	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Jspalant Dril	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,908,000	Sinclair R	125	-	2.11 2.1 18.5
1,924,000	Centevor	115	-	0.2	12.16.2	9,125,000	Johnson & Jorg	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	7,010,000	Siemens	125	-	2.18 2.2 18.5
2,644,000	Chem Methods	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	KMPC Group	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	14.7m	Sir W. Resources	125	-	2.18 2.2 18.5
3,841,000	Centric Ind TV	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	6,207,000	Kean & Scott	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	18.6m	Stem Bar Lanes	125	-	2.18 2.2 18.5
7,147,000	Claybank	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	LPA Inc	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,500,000	Spring Ram	125	-	4.39 4.4 18.5
1,747,000	Claycraft Ent	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Kenya Gp	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	5,360,000	Spanker Metal	125	-	3.18 3.3 18.5
1,747,000	Claytech	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Levitt Corp	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,047,000	Strike Reins	125	-	3.18 3.3 18.5
1,747,000	Claytron Ent	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	London Plastics	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	3,000,000	Sunderland Pr Hoop	125	-	2.11 2.1 18.5
10,780	Clouds	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Loc Comd Adv	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	24.8m	Synthetic	84	-	2.18 2.2 18.5
2,290,000	Colman Mine	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Microfilm Reprt	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,320,000	Techniran SA	125	-	1.73 1.8 11.2
2,290,000	Comcast	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	Multimed Facilites	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,640,000	Tech Fer Bus	125	-	2.0 2.1 18.5
2,290,000	Comcast	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	1,000,000	MTI Computer	125	-	0.2	12.16.2	2,330,000	Telecom Sat	125	-	2.18 2.2 18.5
2,644,000	Comet															

A familiar note is struck by Robson quartet's final audition

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Southampton 2
Luton Town 1

Four days before England's match in Paris, Bobby Robson was allowed to hold a final audition for his new quartet. As though the League programme was for once designed to assist the national manager, Wright, Williams, Walsh and Stein were all brought to the Dell on Saturday to play with the orchestra of Southampton and Luton Town.

The stage could not have been set more conveniently but, even before they had properly tuned up, one of the strings broke. The tendons in Wright's right ankle did not snap but were so bruised and swollen the Lawrie McMenemy, his club manager, admitted that there was: "No point in him even going with the party to France."

Since Wright was the least likely of the four to be selected on a Wednesday night, the setback could have been more unfortunate. Yet it again exposes the 'trouble with our sides' as McMenemy called it. "Bobby Robson has to wait until the last minute as usual before knowing whether everybody is fit."

The bad news did not end there. Moran and Wallace, two more of Southampton's five England representatives, were unjured as well. Moran, suffering from: "A bump on the top of his foot," and Wallace, a twisted ankle, will receive treatment before knowing whether they can join the Under-21 side who meet France in Sheffield tomorrow night.

That Southampton and Luton, two clubs who cannot afford to buy success, should provide almost one fifth of Robson's two squads is a significant feat. Yet the chance to watch a large part of England's potential future was not the only rich prospect.

The two sides have become rightly renowned for their adventure. Although

Southampton fulfilled their promise, Luton did not. Or at least they were not given the room to do so. With Agboola sweeping up behind Holmes and Wright, Walsh and Stein were taught a timely lesson in the problems of unlocking a defence so reminiscent of many on the continent.

On the three occasions that Stein saw the whites of Shilton's posts, he aimed too accurately. Although Walsh looked sharper than his partner, he found himself in an endless series of narrow alleys with at least one red and white barrier in his path. In vain he spent the afternoon seeking a way through.

Although Barnes of Watford, has exploded into form as a central striker, they are expected to be given the opportunity to start against France, whose defenders might be unsettled by their speed. There is nothing to be gained by picking the more experienced pair of Mariner and Woodcock, particularly as they are now combining together at Arsenal.

The case for Williams was put forward by McMenemy. "He's hot, as they say, and is now one of England's best all-round midfield players. He should score more goals and that is where Bryan Robson has the edge over him. But I hope he gets the chance soon to have a proper full game." He would not be alone in thinking that "soon" should be Wednesday.

Williams, outstanding again, floated a free kick for Wright to put Southampton ahead on the half-hour. An older international combination increased their lead just before the interval. Armstrong heading in a Mills cross. Woollington hit the bar and Sealey saved Luton from further embarrassment four or five times before Donaghy claimed some empathy in the final minute.

Good results in midweek with West Ham and Everton reaching the Milk Cup final, enabled both sides to approach this match with



Balancing act: Heath, of Everton, and Taylor, of Watford, duel in a 4-4 draw.

A finale worthy of Wembley

By Vince Wright

Watford 4
Everton 4

High scoring matches are almost second nature to Watford but it was a welcome surprise to see Everton involved Saturday's goal spree at Vicarage Road. Howard Kendall's improving but generally prosaic team won the day, if not the game, in a taut second half when they twice recovered from being two goals behind.

In what may have been a dress rehearsal for the FA Cup Final, Everton showed that they could attack with the best of them and Watford's manager, Graham Taylor, was gracious enough to admit that Heath's injury-time equaliser was more than deserved.

Good results in midweek with West Ham and Everton reaching the Milk Cup final, enabled both sides to approach this match with

confidence. However, the first half gave no indication of what was to happen in the second. Everton seemed to have no stomach for a battle and Watford were erratic, despite the encouragement of a goal by Barnes after 23 minutes.

When Everton decided to take a leaf out of Watford's book by attacking in numbers, it came about to see-off dramatically. A venomous long-range effort from Sheedy at the start of the second half gave Watford a warning which they did not heed, and Sharp brought Everton level with an even better shot after 51 minutes.

Johnstone, who had been called into Scotland's party, celebrated with his 17th goal in 20 appearances for Watford and when Barnes failed to keep his pass from Sheedy to make the score 3-3, Everton's cause looked lost. The underdogs of Merseyside, however, are no longer a soft touch.

Gray's 67th minute header from Sheedy's centre put a different perspective on things, only for Rostrom to restore Watford's two-goal advantage by tapping in Callaghan's corner eight minutes later. Watford then allowed Sharp time and room to reduce the leeway again and the stage was set for a grand finale.

A Liverpool scout, assessing Everton for next month's Milk Cup final, would have noted their refusal to accept defeat and their slack performance which contributed to all four Watford goals. A Birkenhead City scout, running the rule over Watford before the FA Cup sixth round tie on Saturday weekend, would have acknowledged their good set pieces and their vulnerability to sides who attack as often as Watford.

Watford S. Shawwood D. Bardsley, W. Barnes, L. Taylor, P. Barnes, P. Franklin, N. Callahan, N. Johnson, J. Barnes, K. Jackson, P. Allison.

EVERTON: N. Southall, G. Stevens, C. Hall, D. McDonald, P. Field, P. Irwin, K. Keown, R. McEvilly, J. McManus, J. McManus, B. Davies, S. Williams, R. Agboola, M. Dennis, S. Williams, N. Holmes, S. Moran, F. Woollington, D. Armstrong, D. Wallace.

LUTON TOWN: L. Sealey, K. Stephens, M. Thomas, B. Horan, P. Elliott, M. Rutter, P. Rutter, G. Sleath, G. Sleath, R. Daniel, E. Nasriabu (sub C. Goodey). Referee: K. Cooper (Pontypridd).

Tottenham aid the spoilers

By Paul Harrison

Tottenham Hotspur 0
Birmingham City 1

Tottenham are a team of spoilers, and they certainly spoiled Tottenham's weekend. To be fair, they had a good deal of help from Tottenham themselves. Just how bad the home side were was best left to their manager to express. "Utterly bad" was how Keith Burkinshaw chose to describe a standards of a performance.

The team, which initially played in bitter cold, high wind and occasional driving rain, was littered with mistakes by both sides. Birmingham, anyway, are not particularly pretty to watch, but their brand of honest workmanship has taken them to the FA Cup quarter-finals and is lifting them out of the relegation zone.

They hustle, contain, break out quickly and generally make life difficult. These were qualities Tottenham were quite unable to cope with.

The first half was tedious. Birmingham, as if realising at long last that they had nothing to fear, attacked Tottenham in the second half. They nearly scored three times in the early part of the half (from Blake, Rees and Harford) before Stevenson's cross was put away by Harford in the 65th minute.

Tottenham immediately replaced the hapless Dick with Hazard and he did manage to breathe a spark of life into the pale-shaded shirts of White Hart Lane, but it was all too late. Tottenham's day was typified by the long, slow, agonisingly slow Hoddle towards half-time which, instead of splitting the defence, smacked into the back of Dick, not three yards away and bounced away.

This was one position in which Arsenal were lacking, as indeed

were Nottingham Forest before and after the substitution of the disappointing Thijssen by the equally disappointing Wigley in the seventh minute.

A less attractive but nonetheless admirable feature of Arsenal's game is that they still like to compete. Since they have only been playing for their manager's

success, it is understandable that they still like to compete. Since they have only been playing for their manager's

To write against your name. He marks - not that you won or lost. But how you played the game.

There are not many managers around nowadays who would echo those sentiments and I should not think Don Howe gave his Arsenal team a quick reading of Rice - Grantland Rice. I mean - shortly before Fenwick gave Lee and Rush the chance to set up Robinson, who galloped into the penalty area and shot passed the advancing Hucker.

The winning margin could not have been greater. Not just straight at Hucker from close range and then had a penalty saved - but Fagan is hardly likely to have his team in for extra shooting practice this week.

Goal difference is not exactly something Liverpool have to worry about these days.

LIVERPOOL: B. Gohdhar, P. Neal, K. Keown, M. Lawrenson, R. Whelan, A. Hansen, M. Robinson, S. Lee, I. Rush, C. Johnston, D. Scores.

CARLSBAD PARK RANGERS: W. Hall, J. Davies, G. Wicks, T. Ferencik, M. Flory (out: S. Burke), J. Stewart, J. Charles, S. Sturton, D. Shaw (Sandbach, Cheshire).

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H. van Brakel, V. Anderson, K. Swan, C. Farquhar, P. Hart, B. Barnes, P. McEvilly, J. McManus, G. Higley, J. Wallace, G. Birks, S. Hooper, G. Walsh.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings, C. Hill, K. Sanou, B. Venables, P. Merson, A. Groves, G. Davids, C. Venables, P. Merson, A. Woodcock, G. Davids.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H. van Brakel, V. Anderson, K. Swan, C. Farquhar, P. Hart, B. Barnes, P. McEvilly, J. McManus, G. Higley, J. Wallace, G. Birks, S. Hooper, G. Walsh.

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England are up the creek and the omens are bad

From Derek Hodgson
Auckland

All the best stories end on a happy note, so England's tour of New Zealand will never become a children's classic. Even G. A. Henry would have been pressed to make much of "with Willis up the Waikato" after Saturday's defeat at Eden Park, where a crowd of 41,000 saw New Zealand win at a cruise by seven wickets with two overs to spare. In truth, England are up the creek.

The notion that the team that had won the previous two one-day internationals would be retained to go for a clean sweep (and blow the Test match in Karachi on Friday) was torn apart by an absurdly easy New Zealand victory. Instead of trying to get Tavar Fowler and Cook into form for selection on Thursday, England now find all their old doubts about Smith, Utterly routed by Hadlee and Cowans, who conceded almost six runs an over, resurrected. Even Foster, when under assault from Howarth and Martin Crowe, looked less reliable than on any previous occasions on this tour.

No have England may genuine excuses. Agreed, the pitch was a little slower even than the Test match strip but it never presented any real difficulties and the outfield, after a drier spell, was a good deal faster. Auckland, with a temperature in the upper 70s under low grey cloud, baked with humidity. It was not a perfect day for cricket before one of the noisier crowes of one's experience; but the opportunities were there and England, with Lamb excepted, passed them by.

Perhaps Willis should have lost the toss to Howarth, as is usual. England would then, presumably, have batted second and might have been in better spirits. Instead, Willis made



Martin Crowe: 105 off 105

what had to be the right decision, saw Smith depart in the second over and was then able to relax while Gower and Lamb, looking perfectly composed, raised 67 in the next 13 overs. Chatfield then hit Gower fairily high on the front pad; Kinsella, the umpire, agreed that the batsman was leg-before; Gower's expression was one of total disagreement.

A tidyguy Randall for once failed but Lamb continued in his puzzle as to what was happening at the other end.

Bortham batted well until he tried to hit the deceptive Coney into Tahiti and after that the innings became something of a Mack Sennett comedy sequence with Lamb, the moustachioed straight man, trying to restore order but being left stranded on 97.

As Willis said afterwards: "We needed another 30 runs to put them under pressure. Then we needed early wickets". New Zealand required four over and, when they lost Webb at 12 and Wright at 34, they had their one moment of crisis, but Howarth, rock-like, had seen the prize and he nursed Martin Crowe through a desperate

beginning in which there might have been a run-out on three occasions.

After that the younger Crowe, to the growing delight of the crowd, took command, scoring his 105 not out off 105 balls, including two sixes and 10 fours. His straight driving is electrifying. On one occasion, when Cowans overpitched in the growing evening gloom, the ball sped so fast it seemed to have disappeared until a loud crack announced its arrival at the boundary board.

If he can balance temperament with outstanding ability, and add confidence, Martin Crowe could be a world-class batsman in a short time.

Yesterday England had their relax some still rumpus with swimming, sailing and golf. Today they leave for Pakistan. All are fit and in reasonable spirits but the omens for this team are not good.

ENGLAND

D. Gower b Chatfield	36
C. L. Smith not out	97
D. Lamb b Cowans	11
J. T. Wright c Cowans	4
M. W. Gossling b Chatfield	2
T. R. Taylor not out	2
M. A. Foster run out	1
N. G. Cowans run out	1
M. A. Cowans not out	1
E. M. Extras (b, 1, 11, 1, n-b, 4)	20
Total (9 wkt, 50 overs)	205
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-34, 3-104, 4-140, 5-148, 6-185, 7-182, 8-192, 9-198, 10-205, 11-205, 12-205.	
BOWLING: Hadlee 10-2-61-1; Chatfield 10-2-53-3; Books 10-2-40-1; Cowan 10-0-38-1; Cairns 10-3-31-0.	

NEW ZEALAND

J. G. Wright c & b Marks	14
G. Cowans b Chatfield	2
M. D. Cowans not out	12
E. M. Extras (b, 7, 2)	9
Total (8 wkt)	210
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-34, 3-104, 4-140, 5-148, 6-185, 7-182, 8-192, 9-198, 10-205, 11-205, 12-205.	
Umpires: D. Kneale and G. Morris.	

Umpires: D. Kneale and G. Morris.

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Required for September 1984, experienced teacher to take charge of a class of 10-11 year-old girls in conjunction with the position of VICE-PRINCIPAL.
Subjects required are either English/French or Mathematics/Science plus general subjects to Common Entrance Standard.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM COMPUTER SCIENCE GROUP TWO TEMPORARY LECTURERS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for two posts of temporary lecturers. Both will be for a period of three years, and will involve teaching and research. The Computer Science and Information Technology Group is presently affiliated to the Mathematics Department, and has been involved with developing Computer Science and its potentialities in separate Departments. Five appointments are already involved in the Computer Science program (in Joint Honours Compartments) and one degree in Information Technology begins in October 1984.

Candidates must possess a postgraduate qualification, or equivalent, in one of the areas of Computer Science, and be capable of teaching in the Lecture theatre. The scale £7,190 to £14,125 plus USS benefits.

Further particulars and forms of application, returnable later than March 15th, may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No 924.

BISHOP GROSVENOR COLLEGE LINCOLN LN1 3DY

TUTOR IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF
TEACHING STUDIES
with special reference to the development of Science at the primary stage, required for September 1984.

Appointment as Lecturer/Band 1 Scale.

The person appointed will be required to develop scientific studies in the S.E.D. and in-service programmes.

There is the possibility of residential accommodation being available.

Details and application forms from the Principal (Tel. No. 0322 27347)

University of Bristol LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Geography tenure from August 1st 1984. The main responsibilities of the lectureship will be the teaching of the subject in the field of Human Geography.

Appointment will be for a period of 2 years, with an initial appointment until the re-interview of Professor G. S. K. Wright, Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, University Road, Bristol BS8 1TJ, to whom applications should be made by letter, quoting reference J.C. to March 24th 1984.

Further details available from E. Wright, Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, University Road, Bristol BS8 1TJ, to whom applications should be made by letter, quoting reference J.C. to March 24th 1984.

Applications are invited for the above post tenure for one year from 1 October 1984. The main responsibilities of the lectureship will be the teaching of the subject in the field of Human Geography.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 *Ceefax* AN.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fem Britton. News from Debbie Rita at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a preview of the day's television at 6.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; keep it at 7.25; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33.

9.00 *Gardens' World*. Goff Hamilton and Anne Mayo at Barnetts (shown from Friday). 9.25 Songs of Praise from Southwark Cathedral (shown yesterday). 10.00 *Ceefax*.

10.30 Play School presented by Don Spencer (r). 10.55 *Ceefax*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowell. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial reports followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*. Among the guests is singer Roger Daltrey. 1.45 *The Clangers*, A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

2.00 See *Hear A Magazine* programme for the hearing impaired (shown yesterday). 2.25 *Dynasty*. Blake finds himself in custody (r). 3.10 *Face the Music*. Joseph Cooper questions Sue Cook, Robin Ray and David Attabrough (r). 3.45 *Regional news* (not London).

3.50 *Magic Roundabout* (r) 3.55 *Play School*, presented by Ben Thoms. 4.20 *The Adventures of Tim Tin* (r). 4.25 *Jackanory*. Piggy comes with part one of Susan Coolidge's story, What Katy Did. 4.45 *Fingerprints*. General knowledge computer quiz between St. Mary's School, Finchley and Bonville School, Clapham. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.10 *Blue Peter* Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.55; regional news magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

5.40 *Cartoon*.

6.50 *Rosie*. The last episode of the comedy series, written by Roy Clarke, about a pair of comical policemen (r).

7.20 *Blue Thunder*. The helicopter pilot and his indestructible craft are captured by the FBI to find the thieves who have stolen an often-used jet fighter. Starring James Farentino as Frank Cheaney.

8.10 *Panorama*: The Electric Sheep. David Lomax reports on the background to the proposed two per cent increase in the price of electricity - an industry that expects its profits to double to £750 million.

8.00 *News with Sue Lawley*.

9.25 *Film*: *The Duchess and the Dirtwater Fox* (1976) starring George Segal and Goldie Hawn. Segal plays a cant-sharp, smooth-talking crook who decides with the proceeds of a raid, much to his gang's annoyance, on the run from a posse and the gang he meets Singer, Amanda, and this is when his troubles really begin. Directed by Melvyn Frank.

11.05 *Film* 84 introduced by Barry Norman. There are reviews of the story of the first U.S. astronauts. The Right Stuff; Francis Ford Coppola's Rumble Fish; and a location report from the latest Tarzan adventure plus a review of the best six videos of the month.

11.38 *News headlines*.

11.40 *Wheels of Fire*. The sixth programme in the series about development issues in India (r).

12.10 *Weather*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF - 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF - 92-95; BBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/184m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/266m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 545kHz/463m.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sports at 6.35 and 7.35; money news at 6.40 and 6.45; exercise at 6.50 and 9.15; anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; general news at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.10; Jenny Greaves' television highlights at 8.35; the TV-am doctor at 9.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 8.30 For Schools. 9.25 Caledonian forest fire. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil East. 9.55 The nature and uses of leather. 10.11 Basic maths. 10.21 English: dialect and accent. 11.30 By kayak down the Colorado River. 11.22 Energy for the home. 11.41 A British Asian family have a picnic.

12.00 *Alphabet Zoo*. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with the Umbrella-bird, 12.16 Let's Pretend to the story of The Messy Man. 12.30 Baby and Co. The first of a new eight-part series in which Miriam Stoppard looks at all aspects of baby care from birth to the age of three.

1.00 *News with Leonard Parkin* 1.20 *Thames news from Robin Houghton*. 1.30 *My Life*. Colin Morris talks to pregnant lesbian Linda Jones. 2.00 *Survival*: A Short Story. 2.15 *Keepers*. General knowledge computer quiz between St. Mary's School, Finchley and Bonville School, Clapham. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.10 *Blue Peter*

5.40 *Sixty Minutes* includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.55; regional news magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.

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11.38 *News headlines*.

11.40 *Wheels of Fire*. The sixth programme in the series about development issues in India (r).

12.10 *Weather*.

BBC 2

6.05 *Open University*: Music: Score reading. 6.30 Work and retirement. 6.55 Maths: The Binomial Theorem. 7.20 Ecology. 7.45 Telecommunications: Modulation. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 *Coffee*.

9.10 *Daytime on Two*: Courses offered by agricultural colleges. 9.38 Working in Leominster area. 10.00 You and me. 10.15 Music: A West Indian song. 10.38 The story of Kier Hardie. 11.00 What is Time? 11.23 *Lookout*. 11.42

12.10 *Guitar for beginners*.

12.25 *The Youth Training Scheme* in action (one of 15). 1.00 *Science* and archive film. 2.01 Words and pictures. 2.18 Science: cells. 2.40 the brass section of a symphony orchestra.

3.00 *Coffee*.

5.10 *There's Not Much With Nellie*. An Open University-made documentary in which the people of the Yorkshire mill town of Keighley talk about education past and present (r).

5.35 *News summary with subtitles*.

5.40 *Film*: *Murder Over New York* (1948) starring Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan in the last of the present series of Chan mysteries. This week he investigates the poison gas murder of a Scotland Yard detective in New York on the trail of an international saboteur. Directed by Hart Jones.

6.00 *People's Court*. The Honorable Joseph A. Wapner presides judgement on two more cases that were destined for the California Municipal Court before the plaintiffs and the defendants decided they would like to be instant television celebrities. Today the retired judge rules on the cases of The Unshakable Show Dog and... But I Don't Want to go to Paris.

5.25 *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*.

Mary tries to help a former professional football player get the job of sports announcer at the station where she works.

6.00 *Here's Lucy*. Tonight Mrs. Lucy tries Mr. and Mrs. Burton who are on the road from visiting fans. Richard is a plumber so the scatterbrained Lucy hires him to mend a leaky tap.

6.30 *Make It Cosy*. Fred Harris with another programme in the series designed to assist those whose mind goes blank at the thought or sight of paperwork. The subjects today are division and addition (r).

7.00 *Channel Four News* with Peter Sissons includes a report from Patrick Bishop on the political row brewing over the proposed sale of council homes designed for the elderly.

7.50 *Comment*. With his personal view on a matter of topical importance is barrister, Geoffrey Robertson.

8.00 *Basketball* - The Wimpey Home League. Simon Reed and Miles Akers present live coverage from the Spectrum Arena of the second half of the game between Warrington and Sunderland.

9.00 *The Heart of the Dragon*. The fifth programme of the fascinating series deals with Eating. For the Chinese the preparation of the family meal is the most important ritual of the day. Chinese eating habits could be an object lesson for countries with rising populations and decreasing natural resources who may have to adapt to the Chinese, many vegetable, diet.

10.00 *St Elsewhere*. Our door Dr Craig sells for the alluring charm of attractive Hungarian surgeon, Vera Anya. But is wife is loosing large on the horizon and prepares for one last romantic meal with Anya before she arrives. In another sub-plot Dr Chandler is still wrangling with the family of the man who dies in his care while Dr White continues his course of self-destructive through drugs and reckless driving.

11.00 *The Eleventh Hour*: Pictures of Women - Sexuality. Members of Rights of Women, Women's Aid and London Rape Crisis Centre discuss the issues surrounding rape and violence in marriage.

11.30 *Open University*: Poetry: Blake the Artist. 12.00 *Ontario Land*. Ends at 12.30.

11.55 *Closedown*.

BBC 3

6.00 *News Briefing*. Weather. 6.10 *Focus on the North*. 6.25 *Shipping Forecast*.

6.30 *Tonight* including 6.30, 7.25 Weather. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55 *7.25 Weather*. 7.00 *7.45 Thought for the Day*. 8.35 *The Week On*. 9.00 *A look ahead with Laura MacMillan*.

8.45 *Angus McDermid* in the BBC Studios. 8.57 *Weather*. Travel.

9.00 *Start the Week* with Richard Baker at the Opera House, Jersey, in Channel Islands. 1

10.00 *News Money Box*.

10.30 *Moving On*. The Launch by Peter Sissons.

10.45 *Delta* Service from Manchester led by Rev Kenneth Stevenson with a choir from Cheadle's School of Music.

11.00 *From Our Own Correspondent* with Alan Yentob. 11.15 *Our Way* featuring Sally Kirkland, Robert Powell and David Hemmings.

11.30 *Science Through the Looking Glass*: Mad Inventors. Why is the inventiveness the bane of a lot of English humour, after all inventiveness means progress? David Jones and the not-so-nutty inventors to try and find the answer.

9.45 *Kaleidoscope*. Arts Magazine.

9.55 *Weather*.

10.00 *Close*: Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF with above.

11.00 *Non-Stop cabaret with Joe Griffo*.

11.15 *Forces* presented by Tom Tully.

11.30 *The World Tonight*.

12.00 *News*.

12.15 *Closedown*.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 *People's Court*.

The Honorable Joseph A. Wapner presides judgement on a case involving a woman who has been accused of being a member of a cult.

6.00 *Daytime on Two*: Courses offered by agricultural colleges. 6.38 Working in Leominster area. 10.00 You and me. 10.15 Music: A West Indian song. 10.38 The story of Kier Hardie. 11.00 What is Time? 11.23 *Lookout*. 11.42

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3.00 *Coffee*.

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5.35 *News summary with subtitles*.

5.40 *Film*: *Murder Over New York* (1948) starring Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan in the last of the present series of Chan mysteries. This week he investigates the poison gas murder of a Scotland Yard detective in New York on the trail of an international saboteur. Directed by Hart Jones.

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